CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,050—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th May.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

17th May. 14th June.
31st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	23rd May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Busines, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 13th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,032 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th May 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,028 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c. on or about the 20th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

EXTRACT FROM A HOME LETTER.—Of all the petty annoyances incidental to life in India, none are so trying to the temper or so conducive to the multiplication of Adjectives as PRICKLY HEAT.

Friction by hand or friendly posts and corners relieve one moment to make it worse the next, and were it not that KEMP & Co. provide a remedy for every ill, and PRICKLY HEAT in particular, life would be unbearable. Their "COAL TAR" SOAP at 12 As. per packet of 3 tablets, if used daily, soothes the irritability of the skin, and makes life worth living again.

For those who prefer a Dusting Powder, KEMP & Co's THYMOLITE at Re. 1 per box is admirable and wonderfully efficacious.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.
CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

OUTFITS
FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograpa of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

THE "ALASKA" REFRIGERATORS.

TREACHER and Co. have just imported a fresh stock of these excellent REFRIGERATORS. They are made of solid American Ash, with richly carved panels fitted with bevelled Locks, Brass Furniture and Patent Syphon, and are Charcoal-Filled and Lined with Zinc.

THE "ALASKA" is so perfectly and scientifically constructed that the Cold, Dry Air, by its constant circulation, keeps it sweet and clean.

No.	Size.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
33	31 by 19¼ by 47½	102 0	114 0
41	35 by 21 by 49	118 0	132 0
53	46 by 30 by 60	210 0	235 0
*141	35 by 21 by 49	128 0	144 0
*148	39 by 24 by 53	154 0	172 0
230	34 by 26 by 72	172 0	190 0

* These two numbers have in addition a Porcelain Lined Water Cooler, furnished with Tap.

SOLID ASH ICE CHESTS.

These are made like the Refrigerators, with an inside body of odourless wood, lined with zinc, and are handsomely finished. They are firmly built, with strong Shelves and an Ice Rack, and are Charcoal-Filled.

No.	Size.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2	30 by 19 by 26¼	40 0	45 0
4	34 by 22 by 32	56 0	63 0
5	38 by 24 by 34	70 0	78 0
6	44 by 27 by 36	86 0	96 0
111	44 by 26 by 36	86 0	96 0

Other makes and styles of Refrigerators and Ice Chests from Rs. 11 to Rs. 250. For full description see Catalogue, page 70.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.
OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE : RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.

HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public
a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER.

FLESH BRUSHES. SPONGES AND LOOFAHS.
TOILET SOAPS.

COMFORTS.

PERFUMES. SPRAY PRODUCERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST SETS,
DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
AFTERNOON TEA SETS,
TRINKET SETS,
SUPERIOR GLASSWARE,
SALAD BOWLS,
FLOWER CENTRE-PIECES,
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.
COPELAND'S CELEBRATED WHITEWARE.
LIMOSGES ARTISTIC CROCKERY.

Priced List Post Free on Application.

GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS & AGENTS, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identica with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.

EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TILL 10.
THE LAST TWO WEEKS.
ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.

FOR SALE.

EVE'S BOWER, complete with all Fittings, Mirrors, &c., worth the attention of Rajahs, Native Gentlemen, and others. For particulars apply to the Attendants.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, 16TH MAY.
RETURN OF THE
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
A VERITABLE MARCH OF TRIUMPH.
A Demonstration in each Town Visited.
THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN INDIA.
Advertisements to the Contrary notwithstanding.
"DOROTHY."
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Other Prices as before.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADDITION of 10 Per Cent. is being made to ALL PRICES quoted in the SOCIETY'S BOMBAY PRICE LISTS and MONTHLY CIRCULARS, with the exception of the Wine Department.

This notice cancels all previous notifications of additions to prices.

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited.,
LATHAM AND Co.,
Bombay, 8th May, 1893. Managing Agents.

GENT'S UNDER VESTS,
ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN,
SOFT, FINE AND SILKY.
6—FOR RS. 12.
A SPECIAL BANIAN
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, } HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.
Per Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 36

GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.
Per Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints ....Rs. 16

BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.
Per Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 22
Per Dozen Pints ....Rs. 12

Special Reduced Rates given to Clubs, Messes, and other Large Buyers.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET (opposite the Bombay Bank);
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO,
AT A
MODERATE PRICE,
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES:—			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb.	tin	3	12
Do. do.	,, ½	,,	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	,, ½	,,	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	,, 1	,,	3	4
Do. do.	,, ½	,,	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture	,, 1	,,	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,, ¼	,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	,, ½	,,	1	12
Virginia Honeydew	,, ½	,,	1	12
Latakia	,, ½	,,	1	12

Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT
TOBACCO.
"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
Fresh Shipment just received.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

TEA.—Our Flowery Orange Pekoe is really the Pick of the Market. It can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be Deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 3, 2-14, 2-12 and 2-10 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of finest selected and thoroughly matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Sumatra Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED German Concertinas of the best manufacture only, expressly manufactured to our order to suit the Indian climate, from Rs. 6, 8, 10 to Rs. 20.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.—REVISED RULES of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, as issued from May 1st. Price, Rs. 2-4, from CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BOOTH'S PORTLAND CEMENT, ex "Victoria," in any quantities, at Rs. 7-14 per cask. Apply Messrs. WILLIAM, WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EAU DU COLOGNE DES PRINCES. In Large, Medium and Small Wicker covered Bottles, Rs. 9, Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 per Bottle respectively.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL. BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 Per Cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1892, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1893.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

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SITE No. 50 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on 22nd May, at 10 A.M. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

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A LARGE RUSSIAN DUCK TENT, 60 by 40, almost new. Can be seen on the Maidan, opposite Municipal Offices. Apply at the Kaiser-i-Hind Press. No reasonable offer refused.

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FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0," Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9¼ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level ....About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 .... ,, 70 ,,

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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Total Annual Income £1,500,000

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FUNDS	£10,695,969.
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
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CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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3½ ,, ,, 4 ,,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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FOR MAY, 1893.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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GUTAE VITAE,
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

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RESERVE FUND	£50,000.

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April 13, 1892.

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(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	,, 13-8

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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,090
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Allcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	2,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	840xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	80
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,230
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 205
Apollo	750	2,000	2,200	99	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil, 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	110
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 65	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1[illegible]	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd.	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x l
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	490
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	405
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Hinganghat Mill	700	800	500	40 25	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x l
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x l
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,800	2,000	50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,610
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	580	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15	
China Leaf	,,	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-4	,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-2	,,
Australia do.	,,	25-11	
Bombay do.	,,	25-10	
English Sovereigns	,,	16-3	
Do. Dracons	,,	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	108-8	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	108-11	
Carolus Dollars	,,	226	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	228	
Five-Francs	,,	221	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4-30 p.m.

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 2 p.m.

Eve's Floral Bower.

Parsee Anti-Dowry Association, Meeting of General Committee, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Rudeshiemer (s), Hamburg; Emir (s), Cardiff; and R. I. M. S. Canning, Carwar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Maria Teresa (s), for Trieste, &c.; Bisagno (s), China, &c.; Longship (s), Hamburg; Mab (s), Amsterdam; Vera (brig), Mauritius; and Faiz Rabban (bq), Linga and Muscat.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Java and Mab left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bisagno and Longships, ef t the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

ARRIVAL.—Mahomed Khan Myboob Khan, a Darogha from Hyderabad, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived at the Byculla Station, on Monday last, and has taken up his residence at Baboola Tank Road.

THE PARSEE ANTI-DOWRY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the general committee will be held in Dady Sett's Agiary, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, this evening, at 5-30, for the appointment of a working committee.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April were 4,755. Daily average 159, total of new admissions, 1,952; number of children vaccinated 75; new admitted Parsees, 932; Hindus, 655; and other castes, 365.

REPORTED THEFT.—Babaji Kaji reported to the police, on Monday last, the theft of Rs. 300 in cash from the Cummoo Sulleman Musaffirkhana, Frere Road, Fort, which occurred a week ago. One Rama Rooda, a sweeper, who has since absconded to Delhi, is suspected of the theft. A telegram has been sent there for his arrest.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL TO MR. S. S. BENGALEE.—At the meeting, held yesterday evening, at Mrs. Tata's house, it was announced that up to the present Rs. 3,840 had been collected towards this object. A meeting of subscribers will be held on June 15, when it will be finally decided to what object the money shall be devoted.

DEATH OF THE NAWAB A. R. ADEKAR.—Nawab Abdur Rahman Khan Adekar, a younger brother of Nawab Ali Mardan Khan, First-class Sirdar of the Deccan, and a prominent member of the Mussalman community of Poona, died on Sunday, the 7th instant. He was a well-wisher of the Mussalmans in general, and a good type of an old Mussalman.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S REST.—A very enjoyable concert was given, last night, at the Seamen's Rest, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock. The programme consisted of songs, recitations, piano solos, concertina solos, duets, &c., in which the ladies and gentlemen contributing acquitted themselves most gracefully, and loud applauses were heartily given.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,916; of these 527 were new admissions, consisting of 238 males, 132 females, and 157 children. The average daily attendance was 63·87. The total number of children vaccinated at the Dispensary during the month was 133.

DEATH FROM HYDROPSPERICARDI.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Laya Esmail, *alias* Syed Esmail, aged forty-six years, who was on the 7th October, 1891, convicted by Mr. Richardson, the then Third Presidency Magistrate, for house-breaking and theft, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. The deceased, while in jail, bore good character, and so was given light work. Yesterday morning, at about 5-45 a.m., the deceased was found dead in his cell. Mr. H. W. Prescott, the Assistant Apothecary to the House of Correction, who held a *post-mortem* examination, was of opinion that the cause of death was hydropspericardi, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. A Shepherd appeared to answer the charge of assaulting Gopal Babaji, on the 25th ultimo. Mr. Dinshah Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Crawford, solicitor, defended the accused. The complainant, who is a carting agent, stated to the Court that on the 25th ultimo he went to the accused's office to see a clerk there, when the accused came up, and kicked him. The complainant being cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, admitted that he was dismissed from the accused's service, but he was not dismissed for dishonesty. He said he did not know why he was dismissed. He knew that Messrs. Shepherd and Co. had received an anonymous letter. Witness had taken a loan for his son's marriage. A portion of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s office was railed off, and that portion was accused's office. Witness could say that it was not the custom to keep away outsiders from this office. The accused never warned him not to come behind the railings. On the 25th ultimo he went behind the railings but was not ordered to go away from there. He was not pushed off in consequence of his refusing to leave the place. He carried on business on his own account, and he was aware of the fact that Messrs. Shepherd and Co. had been defrauded of quantities of cotton and linseed in 1891, when he was in the Customs House. The articles might have been passed through the dock gate without his knowledge.

Venkoobarao Venkutrao, head clerk in the service of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., called and examined, said that he did not witness any assault on the 25th ultimo. Cross-examined witness said that he had heard the accused warn the complainant not to come into the office; but that he did not hear what the complainant said in reply to the warning. He knew complainant's handwriting, and he could say that the initials on a letter produced in the court for identification appeared to be those of the complainant. It was not customary for outsiders to enter the railed portion of the office.

S. F. Gonsalves said that he was working with the complainant as a carting agent. Whilst he was working in the L Shed in the Prince's Dock on the 25th April he saw the accused give a kick to the complainant. In cross-examination witness said that nothing passed between the accused and the complainant before the latter was kicked. The accused did not dismiss the witness, but he (witness) had resigned. He knew of the robbery of linseed and cotton in 1891; the goods could not have passed out of the gate without the knowledge of somebody in the Company's office, specially the delivery-clerk must have known it. The complainant and witness were partners. Mahadoo was also a partner of the complainant in the carting agency, but he was lately dismissed by the complainant.

The case was then adjourned until the 16th instant.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE first Spoon Competition of the season took place, on Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant, at Colaba. Ten shots at 200 yards, eighteen members being present to take part in it. Considering the very strong cross wind prevailing some very good scores were made, Sergt. Prescott putting together an excellent 42:—

	Score.
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	42*
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	39†
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	37
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	37
Sergt-Instr J Thomson, Bo Vol Rifles	35
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Corpl T W Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Gunner Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	33
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Corpl W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Capt A King, G I P R Vols	28
Mr W S Massey, Bo Rifle Club	26
Sergt W H Jackson, Bo Vol Artillery	25
Mr Swl[illegible]en, Bo Rifle Club	22

* Winner of 1st Spoon. † Winner of 2nd Spoon.

A WRITER in the new number of the Q[illegible]arterly treating of literary discoveries in E[illegible]gypt, mentions as amongst the most promising [illegible] the very unexpected and the very important re[illegible]covery of a long and elaborate inscription in Et[illegible] characters and the Etruscan language, no[illegible] in the museum at Agram, on the wrapper of a [illegible] mummy. When deciphered, this inscription [illegible] will enable us to solve "one of the most obs[illegible] riddles of historical science." "We may di[illegible] it on another occasion," the *Quarterly* adds.

SAD DEATH OF A EURASIAN GIRL.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, Deputy Coroner, resumed the enquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Eurasian girl, named Annie Vears, aged fourteen years. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Coroner, that the deceased lived with her brother, John, a carder in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, in the house of Mr. Paeplow, a driver in the G. I. P. Railway, at Berkley Place, Byculla. Her father and mother are dead. She was always a good and obedient girl, and lively and talkative, and had never left Mr. Paeplow's house for a single night, except on one occasion, a few days before her mother's death, when she went to see her mother. On the morning of the 23rd ultimo Mr. Paeplow refused to take the deceased out for a drive, because she had been impertinent to his wife, as Mr. Paeplow told Annie not to sit at the open door in the morning. The deceased in consequence was put out and cried. In the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo, the deceased joined Mr. and Mrs. Paeplow at dinner, and behaved as if nothing had happened. She then went up to Mr. Paeplow and begged his pardon, and asked to be forgiven, and requested him not to turn her out of the house. Mr. Paeplow told her that he had forgiven her, and asked her to be a good girl. About 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 23rd, her brother John saw his sister (deceased) standing at the door with an empty wine-glass in her hand. The brother asked her what she was going to do with the wine-glass, when she replied "nothing." The brother then went out of the house to talk to some of his schoolmates and on his return in about an hour, he heard a noise as if some one was vomiting in the bedroom. He went in, and found the sister in the bathroom, adjoining the bedroom, sitting on a stool vomiting, and saw the wine-glass near his sister on the floor. He called Mr. Paeplow's boy and ayah, and they went up to the deceased. The ayah asked the deceased if she had taken anything, when she replied in the negative. The brother then put down a mat for her to lie on in the back verandah. While the brother was sitting on an easy chair in the hall, he heard his sister call to the boy to fetch some water to drink. The boy accordingly gave her some water, which the deceased sipped and vomited again, which continued until Mr. Paeplow returned home, with his wife, at about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Paeplow, seeing deceased vomiting, gave her some ice and soda water, which the deceased took, but she could not retain it. The vomiting continued until 12 noon when Mr. Paeplow and her brother John took Annie to the J. J. Hospital, and left her there. The brother afterwards visited her in the Hospital when in conversation she said "I shall be all right; don't be afraid." About 3-30 in the afternoon the brother was informed that the deceased died in the Hospital. The brother afterwards found a small bottle kept in a pigeon-hole over Mr. Paeplow's writing table. Inspector Jeffries, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, on receiving a report, regarding the suspicious death of the deceased, at the J. J. Hospital, proceeded to Mr. Paeplow's house, and searched the premises for poison. He found a box of "Rough on Rats," which was brought in the house about a month and-a-half previous to this occurrence, for the purpose of killing rats. The box was nearly full and the inspector took charge of it and subsequently forwarded the box to the Chemical Analyser to Government. Dr. Barry, the Chemical Analyser to Government, said that on the 25th ultimo, he received from the inspector, five sealed bottles and one box of "Rough on Rats." He also received a small bottle and a wine-glass. The five bottles contained stomach intestines, contents of stomach, kidney, liver, and spleen. The doctor on analysing them, detected arsenic in the contents of each of the five bottles, but he found no arsenic in the small bottle, or in the wine-glass. The doctor further said that the arsenic detected by him was sufficient to cause death.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic, which she had voluntarily administered to herself.

INDIAN PATENTS.

THE following applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 29th April, 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Charles Ewing, Civil Engineer, of 18 Riverside, Barrackpore, for rolling stock for use on single rail Tramways or Railways; Olaf Terp, of Parkfield House, Perry Vale, Forest Hill, in the county of Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of emery wheels, grindstones, hones, millstones, and the like; George R. Clarke, Indigo Planter, at present residing in Calcutta, for improving the manufacture and working of the Sugar Mills known as 'Thomson and Mylne's Sugar Mills;' John Charles Taite, Engineer, of 63 Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for 'improvements in or relating to ventilators for railway carriages;' Harry Hubbard Call and Augustus Abram Clough, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, Gentlemen, for improvements in cotton-pickers; Datto Babajee Karajgar, teacher, J. G. Technical School, Kolhapur State, for lifting water; Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, Officiating Toll Collector, Jungipur, Murshidabad District, for a cooking stove or range to be styled "Rooke's Patent Combination Cooking Range;" William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent, of 203 Broadway, in the city, county and State of New York, United States of America, for supports for the shelves of book-cases and the like; Peter Gendron, Manufacturer, of 1413, Walnut Street, in the city of Toledo, county of Lucas and State of Ohio, United States of America, for improvement in Bicycles; Ernest Guerbois, of Plaisance (Department of Loiret), France, Gentleman, for a new or improved device or apparatus for preventing the refilling of bottles.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Thomas William Worsdell, Civil Engineer, of Stonycroft Arnside, Carnforth, in the county of Lancaster, England, August von Borries, Engineer, of 15, Herrenstrasse, Hanover, Germany, and Richard Herbert Lapage, Civil Engineer, of Elmwood, Park Road, Surbiton, in the county of Surrey, England, for improvements in compound engines. (Filed 7th March 1893); Robert Bell, of 29, Lynedock Street, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, North Britain, Doctor of Medicine and a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, for improvements in the means and apparatus for heating and ventilating railway carriages and other places. (Filed 25th April 1893); Carl Olaf Lundholm and Joseph Sayers, both of Stevenston, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, Technical Chemists, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (Filed 21st April 1893); John Drennan Curtis, Manufacturer, of 210, Lincoln Street, in the city of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, for barbed wire. (Filed 25th April 1893); Lionel Maynard Torin, Tea Grower of Aldourie Estate, Agrapatna, Ceylon, but now residing at London, England, for an improved method of and means for the drying of the leaves of tea and other plants. (Filed 19th April 1893); Rudolf Diesel, Engineer of Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, for a process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel. (Filed 19th April 1893); Federico Capone of Altavilla, Irpina, in the Kingdom of Italy, for improvements in and relating to flying machines. (Filed 24th April 1893); William Richard Sumption Jones, Carriage and Waggon Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway of Ajm[illegible]ere, Rajputana, for improvements in Central buffers for railway and other vehicles. (Filed 20th April 1893); Silvanus Phillips Thompson, Doctor of Science of the Technical College, Finsbury, London, England, for improvements in means for use in or in connection with the conveyance of varying electric impulses applicable to electric signalling for telegraphic, telephonic, or other purposes. (Filed 25th April 1893); William Stone, of No. 30, Mary Street, St. Kilda near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Electrical Engineer, Charles Ralston, of No. 14, Armadale Street, Armadale near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, James Gregg, [illegible] North Road, Elsternwick near Melbourne aforesaid, Iron-monger, and William Alfred Holmes, of Storey Street, Parkville, near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in var[illegible] lamps. (Filed 24th April 1893); Chares Good[illegible] of 190, New Cross Road, in the county of Kent, England, Leather Merchant, for improvements in [illegible] or connected with coffins. (Filed 24th April 18[illegible]; Alfred Addison Blandy, M. D., of 56, Nether[illegible] Road, West Kensington, London, Englan[illegible] for improvements in the combination and tr[illegible]ment of certain materials for the production [illegible] substances as a substitute for india-rubber an[illegible] leather, and for other substances and purposes [illegible] which it may be applicable. (Filed 19th A[illegible] 1893.)

The [illegible] has [illegible] prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 [illegible] paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned invention:—Thomas Messenger, of 2, Clarence Lawn, Dover, in the county of Kent, and Kingdom of England, Engineer, for improvements in machinery for compressing substances into convenient forms.

ACCORDING to the fashionable bootmakers, tan boots and shoes are to be more popular than ever this season, and will be by no means confined to the country; and, in addition, they are to be worn with tan stockings, modified by black-and-brown embroidery. Another threatened revival will be the fashion of wearing lockets, which, to be correct, must be neat, dainty little trinkets. The tusks of the elephant and hippopotamus are being used in the latest hats, sometimes *au naturel*, sometimes translated into jet.

KARACHI AND THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Max Denso Hall, Karachi, on the 8th inst., for the purpose of considering the subsidiary rules framed by his Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, to give effect to the Indian Councils Act passed by Parliament last year. The gathering was one of the largest that ever assembled in the Max Denso Hall. It was also representative, inasmuch as all the communities of Sind except the Europeans had mustered strong. A peculiar feature of the meeting was that its proceedings were conducted in English, Gujrati, Sindhi and Hindustani, as there were many people who did not understand English at all, and among these again there were several who understood only one of the three vernaculars. The meeting was well organised, and concord and unanimity was marked throughout. The success was not a little due to the ready combination of different parties on a common platform. The chair was taken by the Hon'ble Udharam Mulchand, who explained in English the objects of the meeting, passing in rapid review the various stages since the passing of the Act down to the publication of the rules under consideration. He then asked Mr. Dowlutram Jethmal to address the assembly in Sindhi and move the first Resolution. Mr. Dowlutram spoke at length on the drawbacks of the rules, so far as they affect Sind. The substance of his speech—which in fact was the burden of the speeches that followed—was as follows:—Government have allotted two seats to Sind; one seat is reserved for the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the other is to be given to the Zemindars and Jagirdars of Sind. Now, in the first place, the Chamber of Commerce, though an important body, consists of some thirty members, and what is more, most of the firms here are merely branches of the firms at Bombay. But the Bombay Chamber, composed of these firms, has been given the right to nominate one member to the Council. Why should there be a double representation of the Mercantile interests? Secondly, the interests of the Chamber are generally different from those of the people at large. It is a question, too, whether the native merchants of Karachi have not an equal claim to representation on the Council. Then, the other seat is to be given to the Jagirdas and Zemindars. Can any one assert, asked Mr. Dowlutram, that these landholders represent the Sind public? We have no objection to the Zemindars being given the franchise, but the fact remains that all the other native classes, forming the bulk of the intelligent portion of the public, are excluded from the privilege. We have so many Municipalities and District Boards in Sind. The larger Municipalities are composed partly of men who have been elected by the people themselves. Who can better represent the public of Sind than a nominee of these bodies? At the end of his speech, Mr. Dowlutram moved the first Resolution, which ran somewhat to this effect:—That in the opinion of this meeting the subsidiary rules framed to give effect to the regulations for the reconstitution of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Councis Act, so far as they affect Sind in general and Karachi in particular, are extremely unsatisfactory and disappointing inasmuch as the general public are altogether excluded from a share in the privileges conferred by Parliament. Mr. Raymond, pleader, seconded the Resolution in English, in a vigorous and rather vehement speech, remarking that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce had been fitly called the adumbration of the Bombay Chamber, and besides its interests were confined to commercial business. The best intellect of Sind, which was of no mean order, was altogether ignored; so were the masses. This was a slur on them all. Mr. Raymond's arguments were similar to those of Mr. Dowlutram, and need not therefore be repeated. At the conclusion of his speech, which was now and then received with cheers, he asked the audience to carry the resolution with acclamation. This was done heartily. Mr. P. J. Padshah, barrister-at-law, followed next with the second Resolution, which was to the effect that a memorial be adopted to his Excellency the Governor and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Commissioner with the same. The names of the deputation were read out, as was also the memorial, which had already been drafted. Mr. Padshah then addressed the assembly in Gujrati, explaining both the grounds and the purport of the memorial. Mr. Harchandrai seconded this resolution in a speech delivered in Hindustani. He went over pretty much the same ground as the other speakers, remarking that there was no cause of complaint so far as the number of seats allotted to Sind was concerned. But the grievance was in the disposition of these seats. After repeating the argument that the Karachi Chamber being composed mostly of "Agents" of the Bombay firms they should not have been given the privilege, he pointedly and in a humorous tone observed, "Why should the *Gumashta* (agent) be represented when his *Seth* is already represented?" The second resolution was unanimously carried. With a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Dr. Nazareth, and seconded by Mr. Jaffer Fuddoo, the proceedings terminated.

TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

THE Amir is stated to be at present engaged in deciding the difference that has arisen between himself and the Russians regarding the possession of land and the portion of the Khushk river for irrigation purposes near Herat. His Highness seems very much annoyed at the way in which the Russians have recently been endeavouring to encroach upon his possessions at Herat and in the Pamirs. The Commission, which sits at once at Herat, composed of the British, Afghan and the Russian officers, will probably decide the question to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, and it is rumoured here that the incident is not such as would give rise to much dissatisfaction.

His Highness on the recovery of his son from fever gave away several thousand rupees to the poor as charity, and has opened an alms-house near the palace, where indigent people are fed daily.

The three thousand men who left Jallalabad to dwell in Bajaur in consequence of the heavy taxes imposed upon them by the Governor of Jallalabad have now returned to their homes by order of the Amir, who has issued strict orders that his subjects should not be harrassed.

The fighting between the Khans of Dir and Bajaur has now ceased. Umra Khan having experienced a series of reverses at the hands of Sharif Khan and the Khan of Nawagi, has given up fighting temporarily, and everything is again quiet. In the last fight, which took place about a month ago, the followers of Umra Khan deserted him, because the latter ran out of his purse and was not able to keep them supplied with food and ammunition.

The Amir's sister, who is now at Peshawar, is expected to return to Kabul shortly. The Amir's eldest son persuaded his Highness to call her back on the ground that it was a disgrace to deport a woman to a country where she is entitled to no respect from the people. The Amir, it is said, has despatched an armed escort to conduct her back to Kabul, from whence he may send her to Bokhara, for it looks improbable that his Highness will ever allow her to stay in proximity to himself for fear of being poisoned.—*Baluchistan Gazette.*

THE KALAT AFFAIR.

THE Agent Governor-General in Baluchistan held a special jirga of Sardars and Maliks at the Residency on Monday week, at which the Khan of Kalat and his sons were also present. It is stated that the Agent of the Governor-General explained to those present the circumstances under which the outrage was perpetrated at Bhag by order of the Khan and invited their opinion, as is customary on such occasions, as to what treatment the Khan deserved for his conduct. We do not yet definitely know as to what was decided, but judging from the nature of the outrage and the subsequent disclosures, the public have reason to believe that the result was adverse to the Khan. Immediately after the conclusion of the jirga the Native Infantry guard on the Khan's house was doubled and extra vigilance employed on its surroundings. Rumour, for which there is possibly some foundation, states that the deposition of the Khan has been decided upon. The Khan's eldest son, Mahmood Khan, has, according to our report, been selected as the future ruler of Kalat. The Khan will possibly be deported to India. The management of the State will, to ensure better Government, be entrusted to a native Government official in Baluchistan. We do not think the Khan's well-merited misfortune deserves the sympathy of any right-thinking person, and so far as we are aware such sympathy actually does not exist. The Khan's cruel nature and his unpopularity can be better judged from the fact that since his accession to the throne of Kalat about 36 years ago he has caused the murder of no fewer than three thousand of his helpless, innocent subjects. The only explanation the Khan is stated to have given to justify his conduct in connection with the outrage is that the Wazir tried to take his life, and that being his slave he was at liberty to order his execution.—*Baluchistan Gazette.*

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE DHOW AT ZANZIBAR.

ON Sunday afternoon, 9th ult., Lieut. A. B. Grenfell of H. M. S. Philomel boarded a large dhow which was making its way through the English Pass out of the Zanzibar harbour. As the circumstances of her departure warranted a search, and this dhow was sailing under the French flag, notice was immediately sent to the French Consulate, and the Dragoman was sent on board. She was found to have some six or seven slaves stowed away in the afterpart in a small space, the port holes having been closed with tin plates, which shut out any air or light. A further search resulted in the discovery of a trap-hatch on opening which, the search party were greeted by the outstretched arms of a large number of children (male and female) who commenced pleading for water, food and air: in the space in which they had been confined some six feet square, there were absolutely no means of ventilation, and as over 50 slaves were brought out, their sufferings can be imagined, in fact their rescuers had great difficulty to prevent the children from injuring themselves in their efforts to secure food and water which had been obtained from H. M. S. Philomel then lying in harbour. The owners of the dhow were Arabs from Oman, and the destination of the vessel was to be the Persian Gulf: nearly all the slaves stated they had been kidnapped in Zanzibar. As the dhow was under the French flag, Captain Campbell after reporting the capture to Mr. Rodd, Diplomatic Agent, proceeded to the French Consulate and surrendered the dhow to the Consul, M. Labosse, and the case is now being tried in the French Consular Court there. This case is the more interesting from the fact that the provisions of the Brussels Act had all been carried out in regard to this dhow only a short time before she was overhauled by the Philomel's boat. It is satisfactory to note that the most excellent feeling has prevailed throughout between the British authorities and the French Consulate with regard to the incident.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·930	E S E	8	95·0	70·1	54	..	5·56	+2·44
Agra	29·934	S E	9	93·0	71·5	69	..	3·26	+2·00
Cawnpore	29·957	E N E	8	89·0	68·0	65	...	4·60	...
Allahabad	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
Jhansi	29·908	S E	2	98·5	72·2	69	0·01	2·85	+1·37
Jacobabad	29·801	S E	8	111·8	83·1	64	..	3·79	+3·06
Karachi	29·836	W S W	13	92·5	80·7	74	...	4·26	+2·81
Ajmere	29·850	S E	7	100·9	77·1	49	..	2·37	+1·35
Deesa	29·810	S S W	...	100·4	77·7	61	..	0·61	+0·17
Ahmedabad	29·879	Va'ble	5	103·8	78·1	65	..	0·46	..
Bhuj	29·872	W S W	21	95·5	78·9	61	..	...	..
Rajkot	29·901	W	15	101·9	75·7	66	..	0·50	..
Veraval	29·937	Calm	7	86·6	78·3	91	...	0·41	...
Neemuch	23·929	W	14	91·8	64·7	43	0·03	2·37	+1·55
Indore	23·895	N	6	98·0	74·6	55	..	1·97	+0·97
Saugor	29·857	Calm	6	94·3	65·7	63	0·83	6·29	+3·67
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
Khandwa	29·878	N W	8	100·7	77·8	41	..	3·49	+2·01
Raipur	29·852	Calm	5	102·9	77·6	71	0·01	4·97	+2·24
Nagpur	29·828	N N E	6	103·8	80·0	31	...	7·58	+4·64
Amraoti	29·851	N	6	102·2	77·8	32	..	7·17	+4·31
Akola	23·838	N W	7	103·7	79·3	32	...	6·97	+3·94
Surat	29·911	W	F	95·2	80·1	77	...	0·27	—0·04
Malegaon	29·906	W N W	10	101·4	77·6	60	...	0·84	—0·84
Bombay	29·951	N W	10	90·9	80·8	75	...	0·83	—0·04
Poona	29·950	N W	12	97·5	69·9	6	...	1·53	—0·80
Sholapur	29·921	N N W	14	102·2	75·5	48	..	4·25	+1·78
Ratnagiri	29·946	N W	9	90·3	79·8	65	...	1·26	+0·21
Belgaum	29·945	Calm	1	94·8	66·8	67	..	1·43	—2·65
Goa	29·956	N N W	19	88·1	80·4	68	..	3·86	..
Karwar	29·931	N W	8	88·3	77·6	78	..	2·38	—1·41
Mangalore	29·929	N N E	4	87·8	75·4	87	0·05	7·92	+3·33
Calicut	29·922	E S E	7	89·3	78·0	79	..	7·55	—3·99
Cochin	29·927	S	F	88·3	76·6	83	0·02	21·07	+3·46
Bangalore	29·955	W S W	5	90·2	68·9	77	0·01	5·00	—1·90
Secunderabad	29·833	S	7	103·7	78·7	45	...	10·38	+6·31
Masulipatam	29·903	S S E	8	94·6	8·0	88	..	1·52	—7·40
Bellary	29·905	N W	8	100·5	79·9	78	..	2·27	—1·13
Cuddapah	29·896	N W	..	104·7	83·9	49	...	2·97	—4·59
Madras	29·891	S S E	17	87·7	81·1	77	..	7·62	—17·60
Coimbatore	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·91	Calm	3	100·1	77·3	73	...	7·93	—5·83
Negapatam	29·915	Calm	6	95·5	79·8	76	..	15·13	—18·97
Colombo	29·973	S W	12	84·3	76·0	80	0·53	42·02	—3·24

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight local fall at Malegaon and Aurangabad, the barometer has risen rapidly or briskly over the greater part of the country. The distribution is unusual and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Rajkot, 16 at Agra and 14 at Akola. The maximum temperature is generally below the average; most so at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti and Madras [5° to 13], and the minimum is from 7° to 10° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Neemuch, and 7° in excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Neemuch. Humidity changes are unimportant and the sky is overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Raipur, and partially clouded in several other places. Rain in light showers has fallen at Jhansi, Neemuch, Raipur, Mangalore, Cochin and Bangalore. The atmosphere is rather damp and cloudy in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Negapatam and Raipur, and local showers are probable. The weather, though cloudy, is fine and settled almost everywhere. The mail steamer Assam reports having experienced from Aden to about latitude 18° North, longitude 70 East, at midnight on the 9th, moderate south-westerly, southerly and westerly winds and fine clear weather; to arrival in port at about noon on the 7th moderate to gentle north-westerly winds and fine. P. S.—A telegram just received from Colombo reports about half-an-inch of rain, a strong S. W. wind increasing in force, and slight sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 25TH APRIL TO 1ST MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—100 bales cotton.

Pachumba s. (Bombay)—600 bales cotton. 37 cwts unpressed cotton, 957 cwts rapeseed, &c., and 937 corges skins.

Ebro s, (Hull via Bombay)—1,291 cwts unpressed cotton and 160 corges hides.

Country Crafts, (Bombay)—704 cwts unpressed cotton, 3 cwts wheat and 4 cwts rice.

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—90[illegible] pieces grey goods (Foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—5,000 pieces prints (Foreign).

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—[illegible]0 pieces grey goods (Indian) and 10,000 lbs grey yarns (Foreign).

Clandeboye s, (London)—161 pieces prints (Foreign), 484 cwts iron bars, &c., 1,513 cwts steel and 591 cwts spelter.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—2,210 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 6,747 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,331 pieces white goods (Foreign), 5,176 pieces prints (Foreign), 27 pieces prints (Indian), 3,600 lbs grey yarns (Foreign), 5,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6,565 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Foreign), 1,6 0 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 150 cwts iron bars, &c., 113 cwts copper and 2 cwts yellow metal.

Ebro s, (Hull)—40,844 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 45,252 pieces white goods (Foreign), 22,401 pieces prints (Foreign), 2,700 lbs grey yarns (Foreign), 1,021 cwts iron bars, &c., 1,751 cwts steel and 494 cwts spelter.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—35,020 pieces grey goods (Foreign) 31,031 pieces white goods (Foreign), 18,321 pieces prints (Foreign), 3,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Foreign), 502 cwts iron bar, &c., 50 cwts steel, 99 cwts spelter, 600 cwts copper, 375 cwts yellow metal, 3,007 tons coal and 72 tons coke.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—3,155 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 6,709 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,989 pieces white goods (Foreign), 2,728 pieces prints (Foreign), 20,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 285 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Foreign), 825 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 11 cwts copper and 51 cwts yellow metal.

Purulia s, (Bombay)—2,460 pieces grey goods [Foreign], 2,938 pieces grey goods [Indian], and 275 pieces prints [Foreign].

Deepdale s, [London]—5 cwts iron bars, &c., 610 cwts steel, 257 copper and 251 cwts yellow metal.

Country Crafts, [Bombay]—271 pieces grey goods [Indian], 261 cwts iron bars, 95 cwts steel and 50 tons coals.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Vera, 299 tons, Commander B. Bremberg, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE barque Faiz Rabban, 608 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Linga and Muscat, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Longship, 2,842 tons, Commander J. Whyte, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Mabe 1,846 tons, Commander T. H. Rasmussen, sailed yesterday for Amstedam, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE R. I. M. steamer Canning, Commander W. Chandler, arrived here yesterday from Carwar, with some logs of timber for the Government Dockyard.

THE Italian S. N. Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Commander Barboro, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and Mrs. Hafabai, Mrs. Khatiza and 29 deck passengers.

THE steamer Rudeshumer 1,822 tons, Commander T Lointz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (31st March), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE steamer Emir, 2,620 tons, Commander J. H. Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th April) with a general of 4,850 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodhiana, 2,140 tons, Commander G F Withers, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta (19th April), via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Hume and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, 598 tons, Commander J C Tired, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (6th May) via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Marlow, Mr Jewanjee and 250 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 671 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Kathiawar coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr James Hume, Mr Jehangir Manockjee and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Maclean	1186	Roberts	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Gutenfels	1749	Thormann	Bremen, &c.	15-5	Glade&Co
D	W. Branch	2147	Ritson	Hamburg	16-5	J Mackintosh
E	Carradale	2270	Dickman	Havre	1[illegible]-5	W&A Graham
F	Transvaal	1781	Clumie	Dunkirk	10-5	J Mackintosh
G	M. Branch	1735	Anderson	Port Said	16-5	J Mackintosh
H	Lisbury	1726	Robinson	Havre	11-5	K Nixon & Co
L	L. Bangor	1911	Devie	Antwerp	17-5	K Nixon &Co
M	Birdoswald	1992	Newton	Venice&c.	12-5	J Mackintosh
N	Empress	1874	Stewart	Amsterdam	20-5	W&A Graham
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	10-5	A Simeon
P	Mab	1846	Rasmussen	Amsterdam	9-5	K Nixon
Q	Mortlelake	1808	Jones	Marseilles	11-5	K Nixon
30 tons crane	Java	920	Mitchell		11-5	M Mackenzie
Alongside	A Chilka	1450	Wilson	Mauritius		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S.S.	Saburmati	523	Adum	Marmagao		Shepherd & Co
,,	Mahnadi	547	Keyzar	C. Mandvie	11-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Tropea	2603	Barber	London, &c.		T Morrison
2	Clan Macnab	1472	Akeford	Havre	10-5	F Muir & Co
3	Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Havre		W & A Graham
4	Bisagno	1459	Barbora	China	9-5	F Branchi
5	Venetia	1609	Crawford	Jeddah	10-5	P & O Co
6	Rydal Hall	2139	Brooks	G. & Marseilles	11-5	E Bates
7	Cy. of Venice	2200	Campbell	Liverpool	10-5	SirC Forbes
8	M. Teresa	1922	Deperis	Trieste	9-5	A L S N Co
9	Etolia	2113	Jones	Not fixed		K Nixon&Co
10	Longships	2342	White	Hamburg	9-5	W&A Graham
11	Santiago (bq)	460	Meyer	Mauritius		H S Sidick
12	Aston Hall	2251	McFee	Liverpool	22-5	E Bates
13	B. Tower	2073	Purse	Dunkirk	13-5	F Muir
15	St. Fillans	1904	Fitzzerdo	Amsterdam	12-5	K Nixon&Co
16	Isleworth	1715	Garson	Marseilles	11-5	K Nixon & Co
18	Paula	285	Praymen	Mauritius	29-5	H Siddick

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Karagola s	Tice	Karachi, May 6.
	Rudeshiemer s	Lintz	Hamburg, March 31.
	Emir s	Robson	Cardiff, April 12.
	R I M S Canning	Chandler	Carwar, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Maria Teresa s	Deperis	Trieste, &c.
	Bisagno s	Barboro	China, &c.
	Longship s	Whyte	Hamburg.
	Mab s	Rasmussen	Amsterdam.
	Vera, brig	Bremberg	Mauritius.
	Faiz Rabban, bq	Nacoda	Linga and Muscat.

The steamer Kapurthala, Livingstone, for K Coast and Karachi, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ailsa Craig, for Amsterdam.
,, Chilka, for Zanzibar, Mauritius, &c.
,, Gutenfels, for Bremen and Hamburg.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

25	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
26	Deepdale s	Sharp	London.
28	Gutenfels s	Thorman	Hamburg & Antwerp.
29	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via Cutch Coast
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
	City of Venice s	Campbell	Liverpool via Bombay.
May 1	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via Cutch Coast
	Etolia s	Jones	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

25	Ebro s	Morgan	Bombay.
27	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
	Java s	Mitchell	Bombay.
	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
29	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via Cutch Coast
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
May 1	Deepdale s	Sharp	Bombay.
2	City of Venice s	Campbell	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

SS Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir C Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
,, Gutenfels, Thorman, D Graham & Co., for Bombay.
,, Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver, Mackenzie & Co for By
,, Etolia, Jones, W Cooper & Co., for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—210 bales cotton, Sir Chas Forbes & Co; 73 bales wool, C Kesowjee; 750 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 235 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 bales wool, M Tharkersee; 25 cases condiments, S R Subedar; 75 bales wool, B Fakirchand; 200 bales cotton, Sir Chas Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 19 bales twist waste, H E Bode and Sons; 100 bales cotton, G Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tropias s—1 cwt gum and 12 cases ramputree, K Sheriff and Co; 112 cwts dry ginger, R Heerjee; 47½ cwts gum, M Jaffer; 4 cwts gum, J Fachiri; 80 cwts coir yarn, K Manjee and Co; 106 bales cotton fly, H D Padumjee; 14 bales hides, Pestonjee E Boyce; 325 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Longships s—269 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Willow Branch s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 970 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—14 cwts gum, O Martin and Co.

Tropia s—2,901 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,011 cwts poppyseed, 2,500 cwts linseed and 1,290 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

Bombay s—20,000 cwts rapeseed and 5,001 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Lord Bengore s—4,000 cwts, rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, D Maju and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Transwaal s—2,026 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Nanjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Nanjee and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, B Mullidhur.

FOR HAVRE.

Carodale s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,001 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz; 12,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Lesbury s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Deepdale s—4,000 cwts cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 999 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mortlake s—1,980 cwts linseed and 1,486 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Isbworth s—4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Empress s—8,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, W & A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Birdoswald s—270 cwts myrabollams and [illegible] bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Glade and Co; [illegible] bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 220 bales cotton, [illegible] Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Maria Teresa s—17 packages curiosities, B Edulji; 3 [illegible] gold bars (Rs 2,07,500), The C National D De Paris

FOR VENICE.

Maria Teresa s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Birdoswald s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 [illegible] cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Maria Teresa s—15 cases fire crackers, S M Sheeraz.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—194 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 200 bales T G Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—98½ cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim; [illegible] 75 cwts myrabollams and 6 cwts [illegible] Lun Eaoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co.

ACCORDING to a return issued by the [illegible] Trade, the number of British vessels whose loss reports were received at [illegible]ment in March amounted to fifty-six [illegible]gregate tonnage of 16,894 tons.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIANS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandvi Bunder by order o the concerned and on account and risk of Mr Goculdas Jethani—

[illegible] bales Hessians, 45 by 11 oz., of Indian mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay waler mare, aged, quiet in saddle and harness.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand strong-built victoria with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness.

1 strong-built pony cart with a chesnut pony.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Oval, opposite the Sailor's Home—

3 single pole tents.

The tents will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 pm., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Oomer Jamal's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers, hunters, racers, galloways, ponies, &c, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 10, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Broach Street, near Dana Bunder, in the godown on the ground floor of the house No. 137, of Jumnadass Visondass, by order of Khimchund Chunchuldas, and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ludha –

24 dhocras cotton Tanda ginned out of 81 dhocras, agreed to be purchased by the said Shamjee Ludha.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Hajee Jani Begum, widow of the late Hajee Mahomed Husson Kajrani Moriswalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of copper utensils, glassware, crockery, silk and cotton goods, Persian carpets, blackwood and teakwood furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, behind the Colaba Railway Station, in the tents, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, windproof lamps, pictures, Cambay carpets, a sweet-toned Cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., English brass bedstead, english ice box, &c., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary's Church, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, a splendid iron framed grand square piano forte, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, rich Persian carpets, superior lamps, English-made side saddle, choice flower-pots, &c., the property of J. F. FERNANDEZ, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Goswami Shri Mahaluxmi Vahujee, wife of Shri Vrajraiji Maharaj, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Vussonjee Hirjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of September, 1890, the following property, viz. ;—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house, chawl, sheds, stable or heriditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Matunga, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Krishna Narayen and others, partly by the property of Enoos Lawrence Souza, partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo and others and partly by the property of Luxumun Raghoo and others, on or towards the west partly by the property of Rev. Braz Fernandes and partly by the property of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Tamuljee, on or towards the north partly by the property of Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik and partly by the property of Luxmon Raghoo and others, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Narayen Wasoodew and partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Joshi Vussonji Hirji, containing by admeasurement seventeen thousand and ninety-three square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos 7396-97, street Nos 1163-64, Matunga (Agurwada), and by the Collector of Bombay for Government Toka under Collector's old Nos 23, 38, 46, 54, 28, 28, 1, 1, 18, 18, 18, 22, 41, 27, 64, 24, 35, 36, 41, 62, and 26, Collector's new Nos a-15186, 15209, 15221, 15232, b-15195, b-15155, 15175, 15177, 15178, 15184, 15215, a-15192, 15250, a-15188, 15203, 15204, 15214, 15228, and a-15191, and new Survey Nos. 6a-828, 11-826, 10-832, 1-6-429, 1-2-3-4-832, -8-832, 1-830-and 5-832.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 10, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION sale of a very valuable property situated at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and is known as Bhawoo Russul's property.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Datubhoy Ebrahim, Esq., and on account and risk of Vinayek Ramchander Luxmonjee, Luxmon Vinayek, Sunderrao Vinayek, under the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated 13th December, 1888.

LOT No. II.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in admeasurement 1274-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of the late Vishwanath Vithoojee Joobani, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north by the Lot No. I. and on the south by the property of Athbajee Shivjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoordas, Dhurumsey and Cama, Attorneys for the vendor, or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 10, 1893. Auctioneer.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

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HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE
(late of London.)

LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of flowering bulbs just to hand:—

AMARYLLIS—From one of the finest collections in the country, grown on the Plains, and warranted to give full satisfaction. Flowering bulbs finest mixed.

Per doz. Rs. 4-8, per 100 Rs. 30.

GLADIOLUS AMERICAN HYBRIDS.

A grand selection of this popular genus. Flowering bulbs in splendid mixture.

Per doz. Rs. 5, per 100 Rs. 35.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.................... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

THE price of Bar Silver again advanced 1-16d. in London yesterday to 38 7-16d. per oz. and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £63 9-16 while, in New York, the metal was ½ cent. per oz. dearer, at 84 cents; demand Exchange on London having advanced one cent. to 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 454,000 ounces of silver yesterday at 84·20 to 84·40 cents. per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher yesterday at 98¾; but Indian Sterling Loans were unchanged at 109¼. The market rates of discount were put up ⅜ both on short London Bills and on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 2⅞, and 3⅛ per cent.; respectively. Braziers' Copper was again 10s. lower, at £52 per ton. Yellow metal was quoted at 4¾. French Rentes on Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96¾; Paris Exchange on London was 4 centimes higher, at fcs. 25·24. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 9-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; as were also American Arrivals in the nearer positions; but in the more distant they were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 13-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 4 19-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, 7 13-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but August Futures were three points higher, at 7·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's total to date, and the figures in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts...	4,000	8,000	7,000
Two days' do.	10,000	14,000	13,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,745,000	6,768,000	6,614,000

Here, the Cotton Market has been steady to-day at a further advance of Re. 1 per candy, and a considerable business has transpired, the Mills having been by far the larger buyers. Exporters have purchased 1,050 bales, consisting of 800 Broach, at Rs. 209-12; 150 Bhownugger, at Rs. 200; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 189; while the Mills have taken 2,550 bales, made up of 1,100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 191-92½; 400 Unjari, at Rs. 198; 200 Broach, at Rs. 211; 100 each of Porebunder, at Rs. 185; Dhulia, at Rs. 171¼; Bijapore, at Rs. 190; Akola, at Rs. 185; Mowa, at Rs. 198; Khundwa, at Rs. 174; Ujein, at Rs. 169; and Indore, at Rs. 172; and 50 Jalgaum, at Rs. 173 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady in tone; but with only a moderate export business passing. *Linseed* is an anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt.; but all other descriptions on both markets are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	19,814	bales.
Wheat	82,260	cwts.
Linseed	43,354	„
Rapeseed	134,788	„
Gingelly	1,250	„
Poppyseed	9,009	„
Groundnuts	2,135	„
Castorseed	9,182	„
Rice	9,000	„

FREIGHTS.—There has been a fair demand for tonnage to-day at yesterday's rates. A late May-loading steamer has been fixed at 16s. 6d. per ton for one port, or 17s. for two ports in the Mediterranean; Adriatic 6d. extra.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which, however, we heard of but a limited enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 3d. for May delivery, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for June, at which former rate a little was placed for near delivery. The supply of Bills being limited, however, concessions were before long made, 1s. 2 31-33d. being done for the end of the month, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for June; and later on advices from Calcutta coming easier, a slight demand for ready and forward Bank Telegraphic sprang up at 1s. 2⅞d. for June transfer, and 1s. 2 11-16d. forward being done, and at the close 1s. 2 25-32d. was the best obtainable for ready, the market closing weaker as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 25-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-8d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3d.	„
Francs	do.	1·58	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further improvement has taken place to-day in this market, and the tone has been firm throughout, 104½ for Fours for money, and 108 9-16 buyers, for Account having been named until near the close, when a further advance of ⅛ per cent. was established, 104⅝ and 104 11-16, having been the final quotations.

SHARES have been quiet; but some advance in Cotton Mill Scrip, in a few cases, has been established at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	96¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 9-16
Bar Silver	38 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 8.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay this evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Trieste left this morning for Bombay.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 8.

H. H. the Sultan's s. s. Nyanza left this port to-day for Bombay direct.

COLOMBO, MAY 9.

Mail steamers Arcadia from Australia and Pekin from Calcutta arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden at or about noon of the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	8	42 p.m.	12	32
Teheran	9	2	7 p.m.	...	25
Suez	9	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 9th May, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	27	...	6
„ Kurrachee	..	2)	...	1
„ Madras	..	37	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—April 19, at Madras, the wife of Dr S T Browne, of a son.

CRADDOCK—April 19, at Nagpore, C P, the wife of R H Craddock, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

SIMPSON—April 30, at Darjiling, the wife of P A Simpson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—ROONAN—April 25, At the R C Chapel, Cawnpore, Frank A Martin, son of P W Martin, Birmingham, to Eva C Roonan, daughter of the late M Roonan, Bombay and Limerick.

SEALY—MADDEN—April 29, at Peermaad, Travancore, by the Rev C A Nece, M A John S Sealy, Esq, J P, Acting District Magistrate of the Cardamon Hills, eldest son of the Rev SB Sealy, M A, Vicar of Gosberton, Lincolnshire to Florence Mary Rose, youngest daughter of the late John Travers Madden, of Inch House, Balbriggan, Ireland, Esquire, J P.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1893.

THE report of the administration of the Abkari Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1891-92, shows that while there has been a considerable reduction in the quantity of country spirit consumed, the revenue realised has been enhanced by Rs. 2,73,700. Mr. W. S. Caine will doubtless regret the increase in the revenue from the consumption—whether greater or lesser—of intoxicating liquor, but he cannot find any fault with a substantial reduction of sixty-eight thousand gallons. If Mr. A. D. Carey, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Abkari, be not deceived, the increase in the receipts, and the diminution of the consumption of excise-paying liquor, have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase of illicit distillation and smuggling; so that the Presidency may be taken to be making satisfactory progress in the direction of temperance. The enhancement of the revenue is due principally to the raising of the rates of still-head duty, which by raising prices diminished consumption. Under other heads the receipts have fallen off. The gradual abolition of the system of putting up the still-head licenses to auction, the farmers guaranteeing a minimum of revenue, has caused a decrease from nearly four lakhs in 1889-90, to a lakh and sixty-four thousand in 1890-91, and to one lakh and twenty-three thousand last year. Licenses for the sale of spirit, which yielded five lakhs and a-half three years ago, now scarcely bring three lakhs. The outstill system survives in only two outlying talukas of the Panch Mahals, and a better bid for that solitary farm brought a quarter-of-a-lakh—an increase of two thousand on the previous year. Four years before the outstill farms brought in four lakhs and a-quarter. The outstill system lent itself to illicit distillation, and its gradual abolition need not occasion much regret. Under this system the right to manufacture and sell spirit is sold by auction; still-head duty is not charged, but the number of stills and shops is restricted and a record is kept of the issue and sale of spirit. There are four other systems in operation the details of which are set forth in the report. In Bombay the still-head system prevails, with public and private distilleries, and license fees for right of sale. Mhowra spirit comes from the private distilleries at Oorun on the other side of the harbour, still-head duty being charged according to strength. Toddy spirit is similarly supplied from Dadur. There is no monopoly of sale, but the number of shops is limited, the license fees being charged according to assessment or put up to auction.

With respect to the distillation of mhowra, it is worth consideration whether a more valuable spirit than that now obtained could not be secured by greater elasticity in the Government rules. A large amount of dried mhowra flowers is exported to the Continent to produce liqueurs which sell at a very high price. Why should not this trade be secured for India? We have been informed that the difficulty lies in the rigour of the Government regulations, which require the spirit to be turned out of one unvarying quality, which could only be converted into a liqueur after undergoing a second distillation. This is a matter that would repay the attention of the Department. The revenue derived from country spirit alone was Rs. 65,00,537, to which is to be added two lakhs for tree tax or toddy trees tapped for distillation. The revenue from trees tapped for sale of raw toddy with the license fees for the sale of the liquor was Rs. 12,07,495. Raw toddy is a favourite beverage throughout the Presidency, and especially in Surat, the Konkan, and Kanara. The people of the Panch Mahals owe it to their backward condition that their toddy has not yet seen the face of a gauger; no restrictions have as yet been placed on the tapping of their trees, or the consumption of the health-giving and exhilarating juice. While the more important revenue derived from distilled liquor requires four systems for its realisation, the revenue from toddy can be realised with only two: the first is a system of monopoly under which whoever guarantees the highest tree-tax has the sole right to sell raw toddy in a given area. This system prevails in the Sholapur, Bijapur, and Nasik Collectorates, and the Deccan talukas of Kanara. In the first-named districts the local supply not being equal to local requirements, the farmers are allowed to import toddy from the Nizam's territories. In the Nasik district the farmer has not only to guarantee so much revenue, but to pay a licence fee of Rs. 15 for every shop he opens. There are three kinds of licenses—for sale in shops, for sale at the tree-foot and in booths, and for domestic consumption. In Bombay and the City of Surat a license must be taken out for hawking raw toddy; the tappers pay the tree-tax and sell the liquor to distillers, shop-keepers, or hawkers; separate licenses for domestic consumption are not granted in the City. The licenses for shops are restricted to a hundred, the fees being assessed by the Collector every three years. The number of hawkers is limited to fifty who pay a fee of Rs. 10; the licensed tappers can take out a license for tree-foot-booths for Rs. 10. The licenses for domestic consumption are issued to the owners of trees on payment of the tree-tax.

A heavy tax is levied on foreign wines and spirits, the whole of which is credited to the Imperial Customs; a small license fee is charged for their retail in shops, which is credited to Excise. There was a large diminution in the quantity of fermented liquors imported—712 thousand gallons, as against 802 thousand in the previous year. As, however, a brewery near Poona manufactured over four hundred thousand gallons of beer and porter, the reduction of ninety thousand gallons of imported fermented liquors cannot be taken as proof of the spread of teetotal principles. The consumption of champaigne and other sparkling wines fell to less than fourteen thousand gallons, the previous year over fifteen thousand gallons having been imported; other wines fell off sixteen thousand gallons. Spirits, brandy, and whisky, increased from 246,000 gallons to 252,000. Perfumed spirits were more in demand while liquors fell off. On the whole there was a manifest reduction in the import of foreign liquors, which are imported chiefly for the benefit or detriment of the European community. There is a notable tendency to decrease the number of all the shops licensed for the sale of liquor or intoxicating drugs, the principle acted on being to close them whenever diminution is possible without incurring the risk of encouraging illicit sales. Twenty-five country-liquor shops were closed, and three opened; thirty shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs shut up, and four opened. There was an increase of 291 detected cases of illicit distillation or illicit possession of liquor—the total in the year being 2,169 against 1,878 in the previous year. But the difference seems to be due to the greater vigilance of the Abkari Police. This force is considerable, numbering seven hundred and fifty-six head constables and constables, costing Rs. 82,512 a year. The Excise establishment costs Rs. 2,39,280, making the total cost nearly three lakhs and a-quarter. As the outlay so incurred brings in seventy-nine lakhs and sixteen thousand rupees to the Treasury it cannot be said to be wasted.

THE Committee stage of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill began on Monday evening. The intention of the Government, three weeks ago, was that the House should be asked to go into Committee, on Thursday last, May 4th. Before the end of April the notices of amendments numbered 427, of which sixty-two had reference to the vexed and still doubtful question of the retention of the Irish members. Mr. Gladstone, during the debate on the second reading, declined to state at the request of Mr. Balfour whether he regarded the clause relating to the retention vital to the measure. He did not depart from this attitude of reserve on Monday evening, when the Bill went into Committee. The well-informed London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, on April 20, stated that it was the intention of Government to abandon the "in-and-out" clause of the Bill. The reason for such a modification is said to be that as the Imperial Parliament reserves to itself under the Bill the sole right of dealing with the land and other important internal questions for periods varying from three to six years, it would not be expedient to alter the present status of nearly one sixth of the members of the House until the time come to consider the principle on which some portion of the Irish members should have seats in the House for Imperial questions. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Labouchere, who in this matter doubtless express the views of the English and Scottish Radicals, are strongly in favour of that course. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Sexton spoke in this sense in the debates on the second reading. Mr. Gladstone himself has more than hinted that he is still of opinion that the provision of the Bill of 1886 which would have excluded the whole of the Irish members, is that which he personally favours. There is here obviously room for a good deal of interesting bye-play, which the Opposition will watch with eager attention. The financial clauses will also be attacked from both sides, the Opposition contending that they concede too much, and the Nationalists that they do not give sufficient to balance the local Budget, while the local charges for the constabulary, civil pensions, and the like, are increased. There are some forty-two clauses, all and each of which will be "fought line by line and word by word." The amendments of which notices have been given are more than ten to each clause. However under the procedure applied during the Committee stage of the Crimes Bill, no amendment can be put which is similar in scope and purpose to one that has already been rejected. This rule will abridge considerably the number of the 427 amendments which can be really discussed. It was the intention of some of the members of the Opposition to endeavour to delay the Bill by moving a series of "instructions" to the Committee. But it was found that a ruling made by Mr. Speaker Peel in the last Parliament renders it almost impossible to frame "instructions," which are moved for obstructive purposes. Instructions to a Committee to be in order must under the new ruling be (1) germane to the scope of the Bill; and (2) not go over ground already included in the clauses of the Bill. In other words "instructions" which in the opinion of Mr. Speaker are either irrelevant or superfluous cannot be moved.

IN view of the endless and intolerable delays that leave the Report of the Herschell Committee—expected in January and still unwritten in May—it is refreshing to read the indignant protest on the subject indited on the 12th April by Mr. William Douglas, a member of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. Just a month ago, Mr. Douglas wrote to the local papers, pointing out that Lord Herschell's Committee was postponing their report, because his Lordship was engaged in some law cases, which, whatever their intrinsic importance, could only be called trumpery in comparison with the interests of British India, with a population of two hundred and fifty millions of people, and of thousands of the British working classes in Lancashire and Lanarkshire. It was at that time known that there were differences among the members of the Committee; three of them were in favour of closing the Indian mints to the private coinage of silver, while three were in favour of keeping the mints open, and one was wavering. Since then we have learned that some members of the Committee look with favour on Sir John Lubbock's proposal to raise the seignorage on silver brought to the mints for coinage, from two per cent. to ten per cent. That measure would be a palliative, but would certainly not be a complete or permanent remedy for existing evils, seeing that it is quite possible to produce silver in large quantities of seven pence an ounce or even at five pence. Bullion produced at that price could afford to pay ten per cent. for the mint mark, and be profitable to the miners or speculators with the rupee at ten pence. Sir John Lubbock's proposal, if adopted, would be what increased taxation or large retrenchments would be under existing silver conditions—a temporary expedient; a stop gap giving momentary relief. The task of finding a remedy would be adjourned, not accomplished. Mr. Douglas expresses his opinion very candidly of the theorists to whom the currency problem has been submitted for approval. Why, he asks, should the interests of the Indian Empire be referred to such a Committee at all—to a judge like the Lord Chancellor, evidently with too much to do, and unable to give the question the attention it requires, or to another "Doubting Thomas," like Sir Thomas Farrar, or to one like Mr. Courtney, who has written an article in the current *Contemporary*, which shows that his whole mind on this subject is in a hazy condition? What claim have such men as these to sit in judgment on questions affecting the Indian people and the Indian trade? This is a subject which, he rightly holds, should be left to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, the responsible rulers of the country, who are in a better position to judge, from the information available to them, than committee, or anyone else can pretend to be, what is best to be done. But if all that a Secretary of State has to do when an important question such as this comes before him, is to refer it to an irresponsible committee—and, in this case, one not wholly composed of men competent to deal with the subject—then surely any one, even an automaton, might be Secretary of State. This Glasgow man of business strikes a true note when he asserts that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy cannot divest themselves of their responsibility in this matter by submitting the question to a body of viewy experts.

THE Directors of the Syria-Ottoman Railway Company gave a dinner, the other day, at the Charing Cross Hotel, at which speeches were made with the object of expounding the "forward" railway policy of Turkey. A more agreeable method of doing so could not well be imagined; speakers become fluent and listeners credulous. But the speech of the concessionaire, Mr. Pilling, will bear the light of day, and was certainly not of the usual order of post-prandial oratory. The line which the Company is constructing is a hundred and fifty miles in length, and will, it is believed, completely meet the wants of between one and two millions of people. It is to begin at Haifa, on the Mediterranean Coast, pass through the Valley of the Jordan, and ultimately end at Damascus. The journey will be done in one-tenth of the time at present occupied. Syria will be bisected; Acre and Carmel will have stations; the Sea of Galilee will be touched by the railway line. The Kishon, Jordan, and Rukkad are to be bridged. All this sounds like vandalism, if not absolute desecration. To run the iron-horse through scenes with which are associated the events of the life of the Founder of the Christian religion savours very strongly of sacrilege, but the hunger for dividends makes men hesitate as very little. A substantial return for money invested has become the primary consideration, and doubtless the sentimental aspect of the question presented itself to but few of those interested in the undertaking. The line will run through land under excellent cultivation. It will make the peasantry richer by carrying down their produce to points where it will be more lucrative than they are locally; tourists will be carried about more expeditiously than they are to-day; perhaps too expeditiously. All this, according to the concessionaire, is but a sample part of the "forward" policy of the Ottoman Government. It is satisfactory to hear that the Ottoman Government has a forward policy in any particular, for the "Sick Man" has not hitherto been credited with much that can well be called a policy. Turkey has, as was pointed out, been for four centuries a military rather than a commercial power. At last the error of this neglect of trade has been realised, and now Turkey, though late in the day, is growing anxious to develope her resources. The railway policy of Turkey has for its objective the Persian Gulf. Lines are to run through Mesopotamia, through the Euphrates Valley, to Egypt, and another to Constantinople. The Atlantic Ocean is to be placed in direct railway communication with the Persian Gulf, but for the twenty minutes' sail over the waters which divide the European and Asiatic stations of Constantinople. Part of the work has been commenced. Another portion is contemplated for the near future. It is impossible to forget that all this will not be done with Turkish Capital.

THE latest news from Chilas is to the effect that everything appears to be quiet in and around that post. Spies have been sent out in all directions, but there are no signs of any hostile gatherings.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta with the outward English mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Sunday next.

THE following Hongkong telegram was received yesterday:—"The fortnight's sales of Bombay yarns amounted to two thousand bales; market dull."

THE season reports of the Central Provinces for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops progressing in eleven districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Cattle disease in places. Fodder reported to be insufficient in the rice districts. Prices risen in one district and fallen in another.

THE physicians who have been called upon to examine Berardi, the man who insulted the King, declare, a Rome correspondent says, that he is unmistakably a madman, and have ordered him to be treated as such, and not as a criminal. He has, therefore, received a good room, is allowed so smoke, and since he has decided to take food, is given what he asks for. He has asked for a book of prayers, and sings psalms the whole day. He continues to be proud of what he has done, and thinks he is destined to be a martyr.

AN interesting discovery has lately been made at Jesus College, Cambridge. By removing the plaster from the east side of the cloister court there has been discovered a row of arches belonging to the thirteenth century. They appear to have formed a portion of the arcading of the cloisters in the convent which stood on the site before the college was founded. The arches, of which three have already been laid bare, are beautifully preserved. They have been filled up with rubbish, and used to make part of the present wall, which dates from the sixteenth century. The bottoms of the pillars are some five feet below the level of the present surface of the ground.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HOPE, R.N., whose death has just occurred at Tunbridge Wells, was the eldest retired officer in the Royal Navy. He was born at Chatham in 1801.

GREAT excitement has been caused at La Libertad by the murder of a Mr. Pauli, a native of Spain but a British subject and travelling for an English firm. He was killed in the city of San Salvador during a quarrel with an army officer.

A REMARKABLE occurrence took place lately, says a Berlin correspondent, in the zoological gardens at Breslau. In the cage of the large snakes a South American boa constrictor contended for a rabbit with a very large python from West Africa. It di not succeed, however, the python being the stronge of the two, and it withdrew. About two hours late the keeper found the same snakes fighting for anothe rabbit. As the keeper supposed that the boa, whic was the weaker of the two, would again give up it prey, he left them to themselves and went home The next morning he was horror-stricken to fin that the unfortunate boa had not let go its hold, an had been swallowed by the python as a pendant t the rabbit. The boa was nearly seven feet lon and correspondingly thick. The python had alread swallowed one rabbit before the one which prove fatal to the boa. Its circumference throughout it length was from twenty-three to twenty-eight inche and its skin was expanded to double its usual siz The supposition that the snake might perhaps no be able to digest the boa proved false. Digestio only proceeded somewhat slower than usual.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL IN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The House of Commons, last night, commenced the Committee stage of the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to state whether the Government will adhere to the Clause relating to the retention of Irish members at Westminster.

RESIGNATION OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

Mr. Michael Davitt has resigned his seat in Parliament owing to his bankruptcy.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty the Queen, yesterday, inspected the Indian Native Cavalry detachment at Windsor.

INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught receives the Indian Princes, now in London, at Buckingham Palace, at eleven to-morrow morning, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales receives them at Marlboroughe House in the afternoon.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 o'clock, this morning.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

The date of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's levee, at Naini Tal, has been changed from the 24th to the 29th instant.

THE INDIAN ARMY BILL.

The Indian Army Bill, which was drafted last year, is now again in the hands of the Legislative Department. It will scarcely be passed this Session, as it has to go to the Home Secretary of State for approval.

DISPUTES ABOUT WATER RIGHTS ON THE AFGHAN BORDER.

Disputes about water rights seem common on the Afghan border. News to hand from the Kurram Valley is that the Afghans have destroyed a canal at Karlachi, constructed under the orders of Mr. Merk. He will probably re-construct it.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. ROWLANDS.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General H. Rowlands, V.C., formerly commanding a division of the Madras Army, will shortly be selected for Staff employment, possibly as successor to General Cameron at the Cape; otherwise General Rowlands will be retired in April, 1894.

STORM IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A terrific storm burst over the Chin Hills, last week, continuing for several days. A convoy which had the misfortune to be caught in it, on Saturday, just as they were at the highest point of the range, lost a sepoy, a muleteer, and four Burman coolies; besides fourteen mules from cold and severity of the weather. A disaster such as this is suggestive rather of risks of travel on the Karakoram than those which one would expect to encounter on the Burma Hills.

KHELAT NEWS.

The removal of the Khan's treasure from the Fort to the Camp previous to its removal to Quetta, has commenced. On Monday morning ten lakhs will be left in Khelat. Troops are employed on the work, which will be an arduous one, as to the entrance of the treasury, the streets of the city being very narrow. The treasure is mostly in boxes of three maunds. All the treasure will be counted in Khelat.

A troop, 6th Bombay Cavalry, left Mastung for Quetta on Sunday. It is expected that the following will form the garrison at Khelat for the summer:—two guns No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, one squadron, 6th Bombay Cavalry, and four companies, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

THE MANAGER OF THE LATE HIMALAYA BANK.

Proceedings were instituted on Monday before the District Magistrate, at Mussoorie, for the extradition of Mr. Moss, manager of the late Himalaya Bank. Mr. Arthur Strachey, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Vansittart, for the Crown, applied to the Magistrate to issue a warrant to Australia, under the Fugitive Offenders' Act. The charges are criminal breach of trust as a banker, criminal misappropriation, falsification of documents, and abetment of those offences. The hearing has been adjourned.

ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATIONS.

M. Haffkine is at Jhansi inoculating cholera. Twelve officers and sixty men of the Artillery and Wiltshire Regiment, and thirteen men of the 45th Sikhs were inoculated at the Station Hospital.

GLANDERS IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Glanders is reported to be very prevalent amongst the horses in Kashmir, and it is notified that intending visitors should be warned not to take any valuable ponies with them.

MAJOR HOGG'S *LOCUM TENENS*.

Major Harris, of the Imperial Troops Service, has been appointed to officiate temporarily for Major Hogg.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department has arrived in Simla.

THE POONA LABORATORY.

Dr. Lingard and Mr. Pease reached Simla yesterday, in connection with the proposed removal of the Poona Laboratory to some suitable site in the Himalayas.

A CASE OF BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

At the Howrah Court, to-day, the case of Mrs. Stewart *vs.* Hodgkinson, of the E. I. Railway, for seduction and breach of promise of marriage, came on for hearing. Evidence was recorded, and the case postponed.

MEETING OF THE SARDARS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 9.

At the inaugural meeting of the Sardars' Association, held this evening, the Chief of Ichalkaranji presided. In opening the proceedings of the meeting he reported that forty Sardars, including the ruling Chiefs of Aundh, Miraj, Karundawad, and Akalkot have consented to become members, and dwelt at length upon the responsibilities involved in the exercise of the privilege. The Sardars as a class have been recognized for the first time, and the Government thereby show that they recognize the importance of the native aristocracy as an element for consultation. He emphatically replied to arguments employed in some native papers, deprecating the importance of the privilege, and said that the criticism was mischievous. Rules of business were then passed, and a committee of management of nine Sardars was appointed with the Pratinidhi as Honorary President. The Chiefs of Akalkot, Ichalkaranji, Karundawad, and Miraj are appointed Vice-Presidents.

A HOT WEATHER SKETCH.

THE sun blazes overhead, its rays beating down with fierce vindictive heat, threatening both man and beast with destruction; a yellow scorched plain reflects a hot glare, which it seems impossible to escape from; it is dotted about with a few meagre babul bushes, and little straggling rows of prickly pear, near which lie panting sheep trying to imagine they have found shade; a wind rushes through the tent, and almost blisters everything it touches; the horses stand outside with drooping heads; a few crows on the mango tree overhead keep up a dismal croaking; strings of black ants wend their ceaseless way up and down the legs of camp-tables and chairs: a snake glides silently and stealthily from under a corner of the jail-made cotton carpet, and, hearing a movement, disappears in one of the numberless cracks in the baked earth outside, with such rapidity that one doubts having really seen it; a scorpion rushes across, giving sufficient time for his brown-red colour to be noted; and the hot-fagged inhabitant of the camp sits sleepily in a long easy chair, pretending to listen to the monotonous drone of a karkun; he has nothing to look forward to, but the setting of the sun, although he knows that it will bring with it, no cooling breeze, no pleasant society, and no rest; there will be the same vivid yellow glare in the sky, the same warm wind, coming now and then in fitful gusts, only laden with the smell of the neighbouring village; the same pea fowl will creep from their hiding places, and run warily past on their way to feed. After the same weary solitary saunter along the scraggy hedgerows, he will sit listlessly on the lee side of the tent, striving to make believe to enjoy tepid mawkish pegs; as night falls, the village dogs will serenade him; the birds will turtle and quarrel on the trees; the peeweet, as it flies by uttering its excitable cry, will seem to be the only thing alert and alive. But these depressing forebodings are to-day, for once in a way, to be falsified; a few words will galvanize him into life, cause books and papers to be flung in every direction, karkuns to be driven out helter-skelter, the salaams and petitions for a few last signatures, unheeded; a ragged old crow, a shikari, has crept noiselessly from behind, and, after obeisances, has confidentially whispered the talismanic words "Bagh Hai"; the sleepy quiet of the camp, immediately changes into a bustling rush; peons and servants scurry about, one getting out rifles and cartridge bag, another looking after the tiffin basket, which experience has told him, is his surest road to the favour of his thirsty Sahib; another with a great deal of bad language calling on the laggards to turn out and help in the beat; everyone has done his best to get hold of a sword or weapon of some sort for himself, the old shikari has long since vanished, to gather his army of beaters. When the Sahib appears at the door of his tent, everything is ready; he jumps on to his horse, and has only to follow the lead of a shiny black Bhil, whose only adornments consist of a bow, a sheaf of arrows, and a brass earring; they start off closely followed by "straggling line of Bhils and peons, all carrying something, and pretending to be useful; the whole train then engages in a game of "follow my leader," with the Bhil in front; if he trots, they all from the Sahib downwards trot; if he walks, they all walk. From time to time the train is swelled by recruits, who spring unbidden from behind bushes and trees. The route the guide takes is a short cut leading through a rough open country, occasionally broken by grotesquely-shaped hills and dried up water courses. Bye and bye, clumps of bamboos become frequent, and the scrub grows thicker; the sun is still baking; although they have been travelling for over an hour the bare yellow hills in front seem to be no nearer than when they started; the road too, has a provoking habit of winding; everybody seems very sorry for himself; now and again, a Bhil musters up sufficient energy to run out of the line, to pluck a handful of lustrous black korunda berries; at last a running river is reached; a temporary halt is now caused while the guide goes on to reconnoitre; a great deal of drinking and rinsing out of mouths, and washing of feet ensues on the part of the retinue; the Sahib and his horse stand meditative spectators under a shady tamarind tree; the guide at length returns, and with a silent gesture re-starts the party into motion; the jungle now thickens; the path is shady and narrow; on either side there is nothing to be seen but numberless teak trees, large and small, all equally shabby and ashamed of their few remaining leprous-looking leaves. An occasional khakar, with its flaming blood-red flowers and clumps of bamboos, yellow and faded, break the tiresome monotony. After half-an-hour of silent travelling an opening is reached, where they find the shikari, his eyes twinkling with excitement; silently the Sahib dismounts, and from a whisper learns that the panther is lying down on the side of a hill close by: the beaters are posted, and the "mala" is ready fixed up in a good tree: there is no time to be lost; the retinue of Bhils and peons is sent round to join the other beaters. The shikari with the Sahib and three or four Bhils, carrying rifles, cartridges, bag, and leather water-bottle, start for the "mala"—there is now, no path; they take a bee-line through the jungle, and, after a final scramble along the slippery slope of a hill, they come upon a low slender karanj tree, on the top of which a rough platform of boughs and leaves has been built. There is now a short dispute as to who is to sit up with the Sahib on the platform; the Bhils are not quite certain of him, and don't know whether he may not be easily moved to anger and a beating if he misses. One says he is short-sighted, another has a cough. All have some disqualification, but at last a bonny young fellow is selected by the shikari, and after whispered instructions to keep a sharp look-out and show the Sahib the panther, when he sees him, climbs cat-like on to the platform. After the rifles, cartridge bag and water-bottle have been safely handed up, the Sahib by dint of many strenuous exertions and shovings clambers to his seat. It seems an insecure business; the slightest motion makes the whole platform swing in the air; after the rifles have been prepared and arranged, one within easy reach, the other on his knees, the Sahib proceeds to take stock of the country around him. Just in front there is a dried-up water course; beyond this there is the slope of a hill, bare, but for a few bushes. Beneath is a carpet of crisp, dead leaves, and burnt-up brittle twigs; large rocks are scattered about, to the right he sees the river, winding away, in and out among the trees, to the left are hills and valleys, far away in the distance they are pink and purple. The nearer hills are covered with a scanty jungle; the trees are brown and bare; some few have faded yellow and red-brown leaves, which even now flutter in the wind and fall down, making more noise in their descent than does the startled deer, which presently springs out, hesitates a moment in doubt and fear, and then bounding forward, dissapears like a vision. All around silence reigns, broken now and again by the monotonous cry of the hot weather bird, the soft coving of a dove, the harsh croak of a distant crow, or the sharp tapping of a busy woodpecker. By and bye, there is a faint murmur, it is the voices of the beaters, borne to him on the wind, their harsh, discordant cries mellowed by distance. It is a weird sound, and fills him with a vague feeling of excitement. As they get nearer the noise defines itself, the beaters are not only using their lungs, they are striking trees and rocks with sticks, and beating and clanging brass plates; one of them has an old gun, which he lets off at intervals. The eyes of the Bhil above grow larger and brighter as he peers keenly round; at last he sees the panther long before the Sahib does, and with an almost imperceptible gesture attracts his attention, and, following his meaning glance, the Sahib sees a few straggling beaters appear over the brow of the hill in front, and quite close, and just ahead of them there is something moving stealthily; it is scarcely distinguishable, but the beater's gun goes off, and then the panther comes more into the open. He trots forward quickly, swinging his tail; he might be an enormous cat as he runs along looking right and left; sometimes it seems as if he would go off to one side and escape the beat altogether. Now he has reached the bottom of the hill. The Sahib, his rifle in hand, scarcely breathes. Will it come past his tree or turn off? Apparently the panther, in seeking to escape the men behind, has no thought of danger in front, for he comes straight on, blinking in the bright sunlight and twitching his whiskers. It takes all the Sahib's patience to wait until he is broadside on; he fidgets about on his knees, trying to get a clear shot, but, at last, after what seems an hour of suspense, he gets him clear of a bush to the left, and, taking a steady sight just behind the left shoulder, he fires, dropping the panther, which staggers, bounds forward out of sight, and falls. The Bhil above stands up, and warns the beaters that the panther is there, and wounded. He lies hid in a clump of undergrowth, biting and growling and snarling, soon all is still, and after a while a few beaters cautiously come nearer and throw stones into the bushes and shout; still he makes no response to their invitations to come out, and at last he is seen by a Bhil, who has climbed a tree near, lying dead amongst the leaves; his mouth gaping wide open, and full of twigs, stones, and dried leaves. The word is given that it is all right. The Sahib in haste drops from his tree, and with long strides wishes to inspect him. There is a great deal of noise and talking and laughter; the panther is dragged out, and abused freely by the ryots, who have suffered from his depredations; is even beaten with sticks; of course, he is unanimously declared to be the biggest panther that has ever been seen, and a long account of his misdeeds is given. The old shikari only echoed the general feeling, when he smilingly remarked that the Sahib had done great "Bahaduri." At length after tying the panther's feet together with strips of bark, he is slung from a pole. While the Sahib hot, but unmindful of the heat, sits under a tree, and drinks a lukewarm peg. The sun is sinking as the party gets under weigh for the return journey—messengers are sent forward to get torches prepared and posted to light them along the road—darkness falls, and the cavalcade is still wending its way through the jungle. Now, a hare rustles in the undergrowth; a distant deer is answered by one quite close, and as they pass under an overhanging tree the torches throw a light on the shining glistening body of a snake, which is twisted along a bough, a momentary delay ensues while it is struck down with a long bamboo and killed. Then onward again until the open plain is reached, and the lights of the camp twinkle, disappear, and come again, then grow brighter and brighter. The men murmur contentedly, the horse neighs to his stable companion. At last they are back in camp. The Bhils who at once sit down in a crowd outside the tent, and discuss in low tones what their reward is likely to be, get up, and retire with a hum of general approval when they hear the order given for a measure of liquor all round, in addition to the usual pay. The shikaris proceed to skin the panther, and the Sahib with a sign of satisfaction sinks into his long chair.

W. F. J.

THE LOSS OF THE KHIVA.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CAPTAIN.

THE following is copy of a telegram, dated 9th May, 1893, from Captain Schumaker, to Haji Cassum, the owner of the steam-ship Khiva:—

MANORA, May 9.—Doctor, 222 pilgrims, and myself arrived. Crew coming other steamer. Remaining pilgrims left for Muscat in *bugloes*. Khiva beached, gutted out with fire, half full of water at Merbat.

From the above telegram it is expected that the Captain and the Doctor of the Khiva with some of the crew will arrive in Bombay (to-morrow) Thursday, as Manora, from where Captain Schumaker has wired, is situate near Karachi.

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. BLANEY.

THE following Government Resolution was issued last evening:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May, 1893.

In accepting Mr. Blaney's resignation of the post of Coroner of Bombay, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to express his appreciation of the services which that gentleman has rendered during a long series of years to Government and the people of Bombay, and his regret that Mr. Blaney's tenure of office as Coroner of Bombay is now come to an end.

2. His Excellency in Council is pleased, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, to appoint Mr. Allan F. Turner to be Coroner of Bombay, vice Mr. Thomas Blaney resigned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Rosetta, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 2 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 9 a.m., on Sunday. The Rosetta, which left London on the 20th ultimo, and Brindisi on the 30th, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mrs. William, Mrs. H. Ormond, Surg-Lieut. C. E. Williams, Miss E. A. Fry, Mr. J. D. Mathew, Surg.-Capt. R. E. Kelly, Mrs. Carreras, Miss Carreras, two Masters Carreras, Mr. D. G. Ommanney, Mr. H. Reekie, and Mr. T. Mills.

From Brindisi: Surg.-Major-Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Webb, Major Wheatley, Mr. J. Haster, and Mr. De Montmorency.

From Ismailia: Col. M. G. Gerard.

For Karachi: Lieut. Flamstead Walters, Lieut. Stanley Clarke, and Mr. E. Ault.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. Harwood.

For Hong Kong (via Bombay): Rev. H. Joyce.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT H. T. WYNTER, has been posted to the 33rd Field Battery, *vice* Tighe, seconded on appointment to the Indian Ordnance Department.

CAPTAIN C. ASLETT, lately returned from leave, commands the Baroda Station during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Black, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, on leave.

THE School of Musketry, at Secunderabad, will be opened on the 8th proximo, when ten British Officers, ten officers of Native regiments, ten Native Officers, twenty British Warrant Officers and Sergeants, and ten Native Havildars will be put through the course.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STONE, Royal Artillery, proceeds home to select plant and machinery for the manufacture of the magazine rifle cartridge ball, and blank, at Dum Dum. Captain Bertie-Clay officiates as Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.

THE following Officers have obtained leave of absence:—Captain W. M. Doyne, 21st Hussars, to England, for one year, on private affairs; Lieutenant E. C. Peebles, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to Europe, for six months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant G. G. Loch, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, extension of leave, on medical certificate, to the 10th June; Captain H. de Leslie, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to England, for four months, on private affairs; Lieutenant C. C. Luard, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to England, for six months, on private affairs; Lieutenant A. E. Hartigan, 6th Bombay Cavalry, to England, for one year, on private affairs; Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, leave in extension to 26th June; and Captain D. Haig, 7th Hussars, leave in extension to the 8th December, 1893.

THE retirement of Mr. Jarratt, the senior doorkeeper of the House of Commons, writes a home paper, breaks a link with the political past only comparable to that which would happen if Mr. Gladstone were to leave the scene of his many triumphs, or if we were to lose Mr. Villies. In fact, the Prime Minister and the member for Wolverhampton are the only survivors of the Parliament which was in existence when he entered the service of the House. Mr. Jennings, who succeeded Mr. Jarratt on the promotion of the latter, eight years ago, and who has this session acted as his *locum tenens*, now becomes the chief doorkeeper.

THE physicians of the Mission de Sante, where M. Guy de Maupassant has been confined for some months past, have every hope that his reason may be ultimately restored. His lucid intervals are becoming more frequent and of longer duration. He discusses topics of the day and talks of his own works in a rational manner. It is thought that his madness proceeded from an exaggerated condition of fatigue of the brain rather than from any more serious and deep-rooted cause. If that be so, the hope that continued rest and quiet may result in his return to his friends may be realised. Strangely enough, says *Hearth and Home*, M. Guy de Maupassant was never heard to speak well of literature as a profession. Rather did he allude to it and his brilliant success as to things which he held in dislike and contempt; so much so that when one of his acquaintances heard of the tragedy which had darkened the writer's life, he said gravely, "His calling has taken its revenge upon him at last!" M. de Maupassant springs from an ancient and noble Norman family, and was born at the Chateau of Miromesnils in 1850.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN SCHUMAKER, Commander of the pilgrim-ship Khiva, has wired from Manora, near Karachi, that the crew of the ill-fated vessel are proceeding to Bombay, and may be expected in Bombay to-morrow. The Captain confirms the fact that the Khiva was completely gutted by fire before she was beached. The sufferings of the pilgrims before they were landed must, therefore, have been terrible, and the details of the disaster to the Khiva will undoubtedly make up a heart-rending story.

THE *Ceylon Observer* is advocating the transfer of Ceylon to the care of the India Office, *i.e.*, the annexation of Ceylon to India. Our contemporary invites criticism and states, "we ourselves have written to Ceylon colonists now settled in Indian planting districts, or in the town of Madras, asking them kindly to place before us their view of the advantages or disadvantages of the Indian and Ceylon systems, respectively. We are anxious for the fullest discussion."

THE *Morning Post* says:—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Savings Bank, held at Allahabad, on Saturday, it was unanimously resolved that the concern should be wound up voluntarily under the supervision of the District Court. Mr. Howatson, acting manager, was appointed liquidator, with a committee of inspection. It is expected that the assets will be realized and the claims of creditors be fully paid within two years.

THERE is considerable probability of an amalgamation of the churches belonging to the Evangelical Union and those connected with the Congregational Union of Scotland, most of them being situated across the northern borders. Two years ago their delegates were admitted to the sittings of the International Council in London, and recently under the presidency of the Rev. James Ross, forty representatives of the two bodies have been in session in Edinburgh. As the result they unanimously agreed not only that union was desirable, but also that no difficulties stand in the way of its consummation but such as may be overcome with time and patience. Sub-committees were appointed to draw up a theological basis of agreement and plans for the fusion of the various denominational societies, including the Theological Hall at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

AMONG the attractions of the World's Fair at Chicago will be a gigantic dancing hall and restaurant built in the similitude of an elephant. It will be one hundred and twenty-five feet to the ridge of the back, and two hundred feet to the top of the "howdah." By means of internal mechanism it will be enabled to swing its enormous trunk, to wag its tail, to roll its eyes, and to flap its ears; and, as a climax to this series of startling effects, it will emit a terrific roar, produced by a calliope concealed within its frame. There are to be two floors. The cost is £50,000.

THE news having reached that the Senate of the United States of America has passed in secret session a resolution to the effect that any Russian "subject" charged with having attempted the life of the Czar or any member of the Royal Family by *deed or conspiracy*, and who take refuge in the United States of America, shall be returned by the American authorities to be dealt with according to official Russian practices. Members of the Polish Society in London, assembled in the Polish Club, have resolved as follows:—

(1) While strongly disclaiming all sympathy with assassination, we solemnly protest against the proposal to introduce in an extradition treaty between the United States and Russia a clause which would practically deprive any Russian subject accused of conspiring against the Government of the sacred right of asylum on American soil.

(2) We appeal to the American people against such a measure, of which, we are sure, they would not approve if it were brought to their knowledge.

(3) And that we respectfully petition the President of the United States of America to use his power and influence to give sanction to only such treaties between the U. S. A. and Russia as shall secure to political refugees from Russia the protection of the American flag.

IN reference to the Parliamentary position of Mr. Michael Davitt, whose resignation of his seat in the House of Commons is telegraphed to-day, the *Westminster Gazette* of April 21 wrote:—A well-known member of the Nationalist Party offered to write out a cheque for the entire amount of the Meath election expenses, and thus save Mr Michael Davitt from going into the Bankruptcy Court, but he declined absolutely to be a party in any way to the payment of the money. It is stated that Mr. John Redmond, Mr. T. Harrington, and Colonel Nolan have no sympathy with the action which is being taken against Mr. Davitt. The hope of the Irish members is that he may get a first-class certificate, and thus avoid being disqualified to sit in Parliament.

THE old feud as to coiffure between Cavaliers and Roundheads is almost suggested by this advertisement in a Belfast paper:—"Hair-dressing.—Please have your hair cut at Messrs. ———, ——— Street. Unionist."

WHEN the body is moistened with a sponge wetted with cold water in the act of bathing or when effusion with the sponge or shower bath is effected, the skin immediately shrinks, and the whole of its tissues contract. As the result of this contraction, the capacity of the cutaneous system of vessels for blood is diminished, and a portion of blood circulating through them is suddenly thrown upon the deeper parts and internal organs. The nervous system, among others, participates in, and is stimulated by, the afflux, and communicating its impression or stimulus to the whole of the system, causes a more energetic action of the heart and blood-vessels, and a consequent rush back to the surface. This is the state termed reaction, the first object and purpose of every form of bathing, whatsoever the test of its utility and security. Reaction is known by the redness of surface; the glow, the thrill of comfort and warmth which follow the bath, and the bather should direct all his care to ensure this effect. By it the internal organs are relieved, respiration is lightened, the heart is made to beat calm and free, the mind feels clear and strong, the tone of the muscular system is increased, the appetite is sharpened, and the whole organism feels invigorated.

WHEN Dr. Sandford was a young man and a shy, very shy, curate, he called to see an old woman among his parishioners who complained to him that all she had to live on was 2s. 6d. a week which she received from the parish. "And out of that, sir," she went on, "I have to pay 2s. for rent, 1s. for firing, 6d. for bread, 4d. for—" "Stop, stop, my good woman," said the young curate, "you can't pay all that out of 2s. 6d." "Yes, sir, but I do," she persisted, "I pay—" and she ran through her accounts again. Finding that she was not to be convinced of her mathematical errors, and that she was really both poverty-stricken and deserving, Mr. Sandford promised to send her an extra half-crown on his own account each week. "For this she rewarded me," continued the bishop, "by coming much more regularly to church; in fact she never missed a service, but to my horror she never caught my eye, or imagined she caught my eye, while I was in the reading-desk or pulpit, without promptly jumping up and bobbing me a little curtsey to show her gratitude. Imagine my feelings as a shy young curate!"

SOMETIMES one has to pay for the glory of being a distinguished man's wife. Mrs. J. R. Green, who married the English historian, aided him in his researches and wrote at his dictation sometimes as many as eleven hours a day. This brought on writer's cramp, but instead of laying down her pen, Mrs. Green merely taught herself to write with her left hand. She has written several books on her own account, and all with her left hand.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople states that a most disastrous accident occurred there on the 2nd instant, to one of the Palace steamers. The vessel was crowded at the time and so far as is at present known no less than sixty of those on board were drowned. The splendid service of silver plate that had been used at the Imperial dinner on board the vessel was lost.

QUEEN ISABELLA, says a Society paper, has quarrelled with the Infanta Eulalia and he son-in-law, and finds herself deserted suddenly by the leading members of her household. King Francis went from Epinaysur-Seine, the other day, to try and patch up a peace, and to see the children of the Infanta, who withdrew them from the care of Queen Isabella, and will leave them at a hotel in the Avenue Fiedland while she and her husband are on their tour. They go to Madrid and then on to Cuba, and from there to Chicago, where they are to be the principal guests of the Exhibition Committee, as descendants of Isabella I, the patroness of Columbus. King Francis has not been able to reason the ex-Queen into giving way to her daughter, and naturally the quarrel is a fertile source of gossip for the Parisians.

IN a recent number of the *Idler* we were introduced by Mr. Jerome to the idea of an electrically-contrived automatic dancer, and the account of its performance is therein detailed with a precision that is almost scientific. Automatism is becoming every day more popular and more important. Mr. Jerome's idea is not novel, for something approaching it (with infinitely drier humour) occurs in Mr. Samuel Butler's "Eyewhout," one of the most original books of this century. But the *Idler's* idea of an electrical automatic dancer has just come up to my mind on seeing the announcement of a newly-invented electrical piano, which plays by itself. You have only to put the music in an opening at the back (a penny-in-the-slot business) perforated as usual, and turn on the current and be gratified. Henceforth there will be no further necessity to put a large placard for "visitors not to shoot at the pianist—because he is doing his best."

AT the meeting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court, on April 14, Mr. Carter resumed his speech on behalf of the United States. For two hours, the *Standard's* correspondent says, he argued the superiority of natural right over the incomplete laws established by nations and peoples. At the close of this portion of his speech Sir Charles Russel interrupted him by saying he could not admit that doctrine without reserves. Mr. Carter further argued that every nation had the right to exclude foreigners from participation in the working of the industries, trade, fisheries, &c., of their colonies; and the one hundred-mile limit was a protective measure. The three-mile limit was not enough, and the one hundred-mile limit was not too great. The one hundred-mile limit was, however, protested against by Great Britain and the United States. Russia replied in vindication of the measure, and added that it might have regarded Behring Sea as a closed sea, and excluded all foreign vessels. This reply was a clear explanation of the Ukase of 1821, and proved that Russia did not assume sovereignty over Behring Sea, though she said she would have been justified in doing so, but only over the coasts.—Baron de Courcel: Then you contend that the rights of a nation on the open sea are the same in time of peace as in time of war.—Mr. Carter said he did, and the fact did not destroy the freedom of the seas, but asserted it. The United States, as Russia's successor, only claimed the right to those protective measures which Russia had established, and which had been admitted by all nations. Continuing his speech, on April 18, Mr. Carter went into the question of the transfer of the Russian rights to the United States, and maintained that the American Government had full property in the seals of Alaska, both when they were on land and in the sea. He altogether refused to admit the English contention that the animals being wild were the property of no nation or individual. The tribunal rose at four o'clock.—The stenographic report of the proceedings will henceforth be entirely at the expense of Great Britain, as the United States have declined any longer to bear their share in the expense.—On Wednesday, Mr. Carter contended that the seals in the Behring Sea are, whether killed or not, the property of the United States, which had, he declared, established rights of proprietorship by preserving the seals. Mr. Carter found an analogy for his contention in the presence of Great Britain in Egypt. He elaborately laid down a number of general principles with regard to the nature of property, and these he, the other day, endeavoured to apply to the case of the Alaskan seal herd. His argument is still unfinished.

THE Emperor of Russia is a hearty eater. At breakfast, tea, eggs, ham, and beef must be placed on his table. At luncheon, which is eaten at eleven o' clock, the Czar takes bouillon, with eggs, mutton chops, and cold game. At this meal he drinks three cups of strong coffee. At two o'clock he eats a dish of milk and rice. Dinner, served at six o'clock, is a hearty meal, after the French pattern. Before going to bed he stills the pangs of hunger with tea or coffee.

SAN FRANCISCO telegrams state that the chief danger to be apprehended in the Hawaiian islands, now that the United States protectorate has been withdrawn, is intervention on the part of Japan. In a petition just sent by the Japanese residents in Honolulu to the United States authorities, the memorialists ask that they may be placed on the same equality as other foreigners, remarking, "To this we have a right, not merely because of our numbers, but because we think the dignity of our country requires that the right of suffrage should be extended to the Japanese in these islands." It is said, however, that the United States will not allow any foreign intervention in Hawaiian affairs, nor any disturbance of the control of the Provisional Government. The Honolulu correspondent of the *New York Herald* telegraphs that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States is opposed by forty thousand natives, while those who are in favour of American domination number one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

THE Parisian modistes are said to ignore the crinoline; but in London already dainty silk under-skirts with two wires lurking deceitfully beneath their frills are being sold—and worn.

SIR JOHN BENNET LAWES, who has recently been celebrating his golden wedding at Rothamsted, Herts, where he was born seventy-eight years ago, is, perhaps, the greatest living agricultural chemist. He succeeded to his father's estate when a child, and for many years Rothamsted has been famous for its splendid crops and its continuous wheat-growing. Many years ago he established extensive works in London for the production of super-phosphate of lime and other manures.

A PARIS correspondent says:—The bull-fighting arena of the Rue Pergolese is no more. The properties were brought to the hammer yesterday and to-day, and the building, which cost £200,000, and is large enough to give seats to sixteen thousand persons, is soon to be taken down and sold in a lump or piece-meal. The auction did not fetch a score of persons. The costumes of toreadors and the wooden figures on which they hung to keep them creaseless were the first to be set up for sale. The owner of a show bought them. Caps, jackets, inexpressibles, and stockings went for about 10*l*. The showy harnesses of horses and mules, the old-fashioned ginger-bread landau in which the Prima Spada was driven round the arena, and the seventeenth century liveries of coachmen and servants were purchased by the Marquis de San Carlos for 1,050f. A quantity of bells for oxen and mules, banderillos, and eighty-four Spanish flags and their staffs were bought for 10f. by a man who is going to set up a restaurant called "Au Rendezvous des Espagnols." Among the properties were false bulls in various attitudes of attack. They were used to accustom horses to the sight of real ones. Nobody would bid for them. All the properties sold yesterday and to-day fetched about 600*l*.

IT seems a pity, writes a contemporary, that the ladies who have devoted so much energy to the feminine departments of the Chicago Exhibition did not bethink them in time of organising a show of American brides who have won for themselves places in the "Almanach de Gotha," the "British Peerage," the "Annuaire de la Noblesse," and all similar records of old-world aristocracy. Miss Bessie French, who was married, the other day, in the Guards' Chapel, to Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, the popular commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadiers, would have now a very good chance of taking a first prize. She is very tall and majestic. Her features are regular, yet not by any means devoid of expression, and her luxuriant hair is of the rich golden shade so rare in nature and so unsuccessfully imitated by art.

SANITATION, DIET AND DISEASES IN RELATION TO LEPROSY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Now, in comparing this with the 72lb. per head in the United Kingdom, it must be remembered that in India this salt is used almost exclusively for personal consumption, very little being employed for cattle and economic or industrial purposes. Again, the majority of people being vegetarians salt is not in so great demand as in Great Britain and Ireland, nor, owing to the manner in which food is eaten, is there such a waste of salt in India.

Between 1870-71 and 1880-81 the consumption of salt increased by 19 per cent; and during the next ten years the increase was 21½ per cent. The increase of population in each decade is about 10 per cent; so that the ratio of increase in the consumption of salt was about twice as great as the ratio of increase in the population, and as the consumption is almost entirely human, it seems evident that if the people had enough salt twenty years ago, they have more than enough now.

In the interior of the Himalayas the price of salt is very high, not on account of the duty, for the salt consumed there is imported across the frontier duty-free, but as a result of the cost of transit. Excluding such exceptional tracts as Kumaun, Garhwal, and the Naga Hills, where the price of salt may be said to be about 7 seers to the rupee (about 2¼ annas per seer), the highest price of salt in India anywhere is 8 seers per rupee (or 2 annas per seer). The consumption per head being 11 lb, the annual cost of salt per head is equal to 11 annas, less than one anna (exactly eleven pie) per month. The average price may, however, be taken to be about 10 seers to the rupee, and the annual cost per head at this rate is under 9 annas, or about 9 pie per month. It may be assumed that the highest cost per head is one anna monthly which is less than one penny at the present rate of exchange. This is an extreme and exceptional price, for salt ranges at about 8 seers to the rupee in comparatively but few places.

Now while discussing the assumed connexion between salt and leprosy, it is necessary to enquire whether the price of this article prevents the Native from procuring the amount of salt required to keep his body in proper health. It is difficult to say exactly how much salt a working man actually requires. It is certain "that the various saline matters are essential to health that, when they are not present in proper proportion nutrition is affected, as is shown by certain forms of scurvy: the peculiar dependence of protied qualities on the presence of salt is proven, but beyond this very little is known." (18) Klein and Verson, also have shown that a total abstinence from salt causes an appreciable loss of weight, that is, disturbances in the animal metabolism.

The best authorities on dietetics prescribe a daily allowance of 300 to 460 grains of salts, but this includes the some total of all saline matters necessary for nutrition (19). Hence 100 to 200 grains of sodium chloride might be considered a fair daily allowance. The prison allowance of salt for adult labouring prisoners in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is 100 grains daily, being at the rate of 4½ lbs. per annum. In the Punjab the allowance is a quarter of an ounce, or 5·7 lbs. per annum. In Bombay, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam the allowance is half-an-ounce, or about 11¼ lbs. per annum, while in Bengal and Coorg it is 14¼ lbs. per annum. In Madras, finally, the daily rate varies from half-an-ounce in the district prisons to an ounce in the Central Gaols, undoubtedly an unnecessarily large allowance. The scale varies with the diet of the prisoners, being highest in the rice-eating provinces, where also the consumption of salt by the population outside the prisons is largest. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the allowance is 4½lb in the prisons, the consumption of salt per head throughout the province is about 8lb per annum, and it is much the same in the Punjab. And it is remarkable that though in the former provinces the price of salt has since 1871 decreased about 50 per cent., yet the annual consumption per head has remained almost stationary. The non-criminal population includes, it must be remembered, a large number of children, and allowance being made for these the consumption per head of adult population in most districts is very much in excess of the prison allowance which experience has proved to be ample.

Now, as it has been shown that 9 annas, even when the salt is most expensive, will buy the native all the salt he requires for his own personal use during the year, it cannot be said that the high price of this article debars him from obtaining his necessary supply of salt. So, if there be any causal connexion between salt and leprosy there is no reason why the native should go without his salt, as a few pence will procure his annual demand for it.

The best mode of showing that such a connexion between leprosy and the price of salt does not exist is a comparison of the leper returns for the three censuses of 1872, 1881, and 1891, side by side with the price of salt during the decennial periods preceding the enumeration. This is done in Table II.

Under "A" all those Provinces and divisions are given where, with the exception of the North-Western Division of the Punjab, the price of salt has steadily diminished, while under "B" those districts are found when the conditions are reversed. It will be seen that the figures do not establish any causal connexion between a high price of salt—and leprosy since from the statistic no relativity can be established. "The want of salt, therefore, cannot, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be held responsible for the origin or maintenance of the disease."

To illustrate this statement more graphically two maps have been constructed. In the former the districts where the price of salt has risen have been coloured red, blue indicating a fall in the rates. Similarly, in the other map, red denotes an increase in the leper ratios since the first census, and blue a diminution. If there were any actual connexion between the price of salt and leprosy, the colours in the two maps ought to correspond. It will, however, be seen that they almost replace each other.

Lastly water has been considered to be the vehicle of the leprosy bacillus, and thus a means of infection. In some parts of India this is a popular idea, and according to Boinet (20) a similar opinion is held in certain parts of China. The theory seems, however, highly improbable. For whether it be assumed that leprosy bacilli contained in the water enter the body by the mouth or through the broken cuticle, on such hypothesis the disease should be much more generally diffused throughout the empire than it actually is. The tanks in India filled with more or less stagnant water are frequented by all classes of people, and the leper is by no means every where prevented from bathing with the rest, or filling his lota side by side with a healthy person. He also attends "Melas," and bathes in the company of other pilgrims. Any one who has witnessed the life around the tanks will easily conceive that a disease, if spread by means of water, should be diffused to an alarming extent and at a great rate, especially if such disease be endemic and always present.

It seems, moreover, very improbable that leprosy bacillus is capable of multiplying outside the human body. It is, however, quite possible that, like the tubercle bacillus, it remains dormant for a long time after leaving its host. But the above considerations point strongly against the supposition that it exists in ordinary water in this condition. Besides the bacillus has never been found in water, and the observations of the Commissioners were absolutely negative in this respect. They examined water from the tank at Tarn Taran which is supposed to be beneficial to lepers, and is, therefore, always thronged by them. Yet, as will be seen from the Laboratory Report, although a large number of microscopical specimens were prepared, in not a single instance could the leprosy bacillus be detected. "Water, therefore, can hardly be held responsible for the propagation of leprosy."

Enquiry has been frequently made from intelligent native gentlemen, as well as from patients, as to certain habits and influences which might be concerned in the origin and propagation of leprosy. No instance of the transmission of the disease from an animal to man was met with. Leprosy must be considered exclusively a human disease, and it does not attack domestic or other animals, as is the case with tubercular disease (21). The effects of premature marriages and the consumption of opium, alcohol, and other stimulants were also enquired into, but with entirely negative results. And, indeed, though undoubtedly certain classes indulge to excess in opium, tobacco, the various forms of Indian hemp, alcoholic preparations from sugar, "mhowa," and the toddy palm, &c., the races of India must be regarded upon the whole as decidedly temperate.

LEPROSY AND ANTECEDENT DISEASES.

The question of the effect of syphilis was also considered. It seems that when syphilis first appeared it was thought by many to be a new form of leprosy, a modified leprosy. The reason for this belief was the fact that syphilis appeared in Europe about the same time when leprosy began to die out. The leading physicians of that time, howe strongly contested such views. The people were so convinced of the erroneousness of this theory that the lepers refused to admit syphilitic patients into their hospitals, and the latter had to build special hospitals for themselves (22). "And as leprosy become more and more an unknown disease, partly speculation, partly the observations of certain endemic syphilides, led some physicians back to the ancient supposition" (23).

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(18) M Foster: a text book of Physiology; Third Edition, 1879, page 420.

(19) M Foster: op cite page 411.

(20) E. Boinet La Lepre a Hanoi (Tonkin) Revue de medecine, X No. 8.

21 Cf. Journal of the Leprosy Investigation Committee No. 2 Febuary 1891, page 130.

At the present time some authorities have propounded the converse theory that leprosy is an effect of syphilis, a modified syphilis There can be no doubt that syphilis patheologically is nearer related to leprosy than any other affection (24). This, however, is no justification for the more modern theory. In fact, as far as local changes are concerned, an almost greater resemblance exists between lupus and leprosy (25). Yet no one has ever ventured to identify these two affections with one another.

Sir W. J. Moor's name is closely associated with what might be called the syphilis-hypothesis. He considers leprosy a phase of inherited syphilis (26). In the opinion of the Commissioners this view cannot be supported for the following reasons: (a) the history of this hypothesis, as briefly alluded to above, is entirely against it; (b) there is at most only a resemblance or analogy traceable between the two diseases; (c) certain clinical facts absolutely disprove the theory, unless the present views on syphilis be entirely modified or in part given up. The fact that people contract syphilis after having become affected with leprosy, is quite irreconcilable with the theory under consideration that leprosy is a phase of syphilis, and it matters little whether it be congenital or acquired. Of 154 individuals who confessed to having suffered from syphilis, 12 had been thus affected after the appearance of leprosy. At a few asylums every leper was consistently interrogated with a view to obtaining a more or less reliable ratio of syphilis amongst lepers. Out of 458 lepers examined 88, or 19.2 per cent., were found at one time or another to have suffered from this disease. This percentage may appear high, but too much importance must not be attached to the figures as they stand. In the first place the ignorance of the informants rendered it impossible to be sure that the disease they described was truly syphilis, and undoubtedly a certain number of cases must be deducted. Yet many of these lepers had the unequivocal marks of tertiary syphilis on their bodies. Again, no figures are obtainable showing the extent to which syphilis and venereal diseases prevail amongst the general population, though this is known to be very large. Lastly, it may be objected that in those instances where syphilis had been contracted subsequent to the development of leprosy, the ignorance of the informant rendered it difficult to decide with certainty as to which was the prior event. These concessions must naturally detract a great deal from the value of Table III. However, three authentic cases were seen by the Commissioners where there could not be the slightest doubt that syphilis was contracted subsequent to the disease. These were all seen at the asylum in Madras. Two were young men who had suffered from leprosy for the last four and five years respectively: each of them had a typical roseolar secondary eruption, the characteristic appearances of the tongue, tonsils and fauces, and moreover one of them presented the remains of a true Hunterian sore, while the other had lost the fraenum praeputii and showed an unmistakable scar. The third case concerned a low caste Hindu, twenty years of age, who had suffered from tubercular leprosy for the last twelve months, and at the time of examination actually had a primary sore on the glans penis. These three instances alone are sufficient to destroy the syphilis-hyphothesiss.

RELATION OF SYPHILIS TO LEPROSY.

Asylum or Locality.	Syphilis Cases. Before Leprosy.	After Leprosy.	Total.
Agra	6	...	6
Aligarh	1	..	1
Almora	7a	1	8
Bangalore	1	1	2
Belgaum	2	..	2
Benares	3	—	3
Burdwan	5	—	5
Calcutta	10b	2	12
Calicut	1	...	1
Dehra Dun	5	2	7
Delhi	1	..	1
Dharamsala	4	..	4
Fyzabad	3	..	3
Gaya	11	...	11
Jabbulpore	2	..	2
Kapurthala	1	..	1
Lucknow	2	..	2
Madras	2	..	2
Mandalay	21	1	22
Moulmein	4c	...	4
Nagpore	22	2	24
Naini and Allahabad	1	..	1
Naini Tal	1	..	1
Peshawar	2	..	2
Prome	6d	..	6
Purulia	4	..	4
Rawalpindi	1	...	1
Sialkot	1	...	1
Tanjore	1	..	1
Tarn Taran	2	...	2
Thayetmyo	6e	3	9
Trichinopoly	1	...	1
Umballa	2	..	2
Total	142	12	154

a. Three cases contracted syphilis at about the same time they became lepers.

b. One case contracted syphilis at the same time he became a leper.

c. One case contracted syphilis about the time he became a leper.

d. One case contracted syphilis about the time leprosy began.

e. One case contracted syphilis about the time he became a leper.

Again, even allowing that a certain number of the 154 cases specified in Table III were instances of gonorrhœa, does not the fact that the remainder contracted syphilis at all—and many of them had undoubtedly done so—militate against Sir W. J. Moore's theory? For as these men became lepers they must have been born in the particular phase of congenital syphilis. How, then, is it to be explained that many of these men presented the typical signs of terrary syphilis concurrently with those of leprosy?

Lastly, it has never been shown that syphilis passes into leprosy, or *vice versa*. Nor does syphilis ever modify the progress of the local changes in leprosy; and the converse also holds good (27). In conclusion, all that has been said on heredity may be used as arguments against this hypothesis.

It is therefore, impossible to regard syphilis as having any real or specific influence on the production of the disease, or as acting otherwise than by lowering the general tone of the system and thereby rendering it more liable to attack by, or hastening the progress of, leprosy.

Other diseases have been considered the possible cause of leprosy, as malaria or scrofula. It is, however, so plain that there is no scientific evidence for such assumptions that mere mention of these hypotheses will suffice.

Summary.—The Commission have come to the conclusion, after full consideration of the circumstances of life of the average native of India, that neither the form of diet, nor the sanitary environment of the individual, have any specific action in the causation of leprosy. But as will be seen from what has been written, sanitation in this country is far from satisfactory, and leaves very much to be desired in the way of improvement. And it is probable that bad hygienic surroundings, deficient or improper food, poverty, exposure, and such diseases as syphilis, are all factors of great importance in reducing the vital powers of the organism and rendering it more susceptible to attack. All such indirect and non-specific causes are specially operative in the case of the offspring of lepers, who are commonly beggars, and living under the most unfavourable conditions for health. Nothing has struck the Commission more forcibly during this enquiry than the improvement in the general health of the sufferer which follows residence in a well-conducted asylum, where cleanliness, regular diet, and sanitary principles are insisted upon and maintained.

22 R Virchow : op cit, pages 500 and 501.
23 Ibidem.
(24) R-Virchow : op : cit, Pages 500 and 501.
(25) Ibdem.
(26) Journal of the Leprosy Investigation Committee, No. 1 August 189', Page 27, and "Lancet," May, 17 1890.
(27) R. Virchow : op. cit., page 50.

A WORKHOUSE surgeon in Birmingham has been sued in the local County Court by the father of a boy, named Bramwich, for an assault upon his son—in other words, for re-vaccinating him, he having already been vaccinated in childhood. The jury have awarded the plaintiff 10*l*. damages, subject, however, to some legal points, which the judge has reserved. It appeared that the boy had been charged, with some offence before the magistrates, but was subsequently discharged, and that in the interval of the remand he had been sent to the workhouse, where the re-vaccination took place. For the defence it was urged that during the boy's sojourn he was virtually a pauper, and that the workhouse authorities, standing towards him for the time in *loco parentis*, their medical officer was justified in re-vaccinating him in accordance with a general regulation. On the other hand, it was contended that under the Orders of the Local Government Board the guardians had power to vaccinate, but not to re-vaccinate, and, according to the evidence of a medical witness, it appeared that in this case the primary vaccination had taken well, and that four deep scars remained. Sir Richard Harrington, the judge, who observed that he was "not quite clear on the point of the parental position of the guardians with regard to children sent to them from time to time," has undertaken to give judgment on the 30th of June.

EURASIAN APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been both amused and saddened by the perusal of the four letters by Eurasians on this subject, which you have admitted into your columns, as the best, I suppose, of a number of letters on this subject. I have been amused at the puerilities, mostly chaff, but rising sometimes almost to the dignity of invective, to which the writers have given utterance, and saddened by the thought that these efforts are apparently the best of which so large a community are capable. I have been unable to discover the cause of the bitter personal animus, which actuates the writers, but perhaps a future letter will make that clear, unless the writers happily come to the conclusion that, in a public matter of this sort, it is better that personalities should be dropped, and the question at issue discussed in a reasonable business-like way. Mr. Chambers cannot with truth be considered a young man, as the phrase is ordinarily used. When he spoke at the public meeting at the Town Hall, held in honour of Mr. Dadabhai's election to Central Finsbury, he stated that at the time of leaving England three years ago to come to Bombay he was an elector of Central Finsbury, and had the honour to serve on Mr. Dadabhai's election committee. Mr. Chambers in his first letter on "Eurasian Apathy" gave, as I think, his reason for writing on the subject, the new political circumstances now arisen in India, *viz.*, the Act recently passed for election and nomination of persons to serve on the Legislative Councils of the various provinces of India. This certainly is a subject worth writing about, and if it is the fact that the Eurasian community are conspicuous by their absence at local political gatherings, it is right that public attention should be drawn to an apathy so serious and so lamentable. This Act has been passed by Parliament in direct response to persistent agitation by public meeting and petition in India, and more specially because this agitation had been brought to a workable focus by the Bill on the same subject introduced by the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. Had Mr. Bradlaugh lived, a more radical and democratic Act would no doubt have been passed, in which direct election by the people of their representatives would have been a *sine qua non*. As it is worthy representatives have to be elected, and when elected have to be put through their facings, and shown the work they are expected to do. This can be properly effectuated only by agitation in public meeting and public discussion in the press. The Eurasian community cannot say that they are satisfied with their condition, that they have no grievances which need redress, that they receive full justice at the hands of the Government, that full facilities for education in high schools, and higher education in the colleges are accorded them, that they are absolutely unable to point out to Government and the public ways and means by which their moral and material condition can be improved. Their various associations under the heading "of Anglo-Indian and Eurasion" show that when properly approached they have much to say and to do on their behalf, and it is Mr. Chambers' misfortune, not his fault, that they have shown so keen, nay I say so perverse, a sensitiveness to well-intended criticism. The one grain of wheat in the huge load of chaff that I have been able to discover in the correspondence is that they consider themselves Europeans, and wish to act as such. But as my letter has, I fear, nearly approached the dimensions of nine inches and a half to which your correspondents have so unaccountable an objection, I will, with your permission, reserve some further remarks to another LETTER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly lend me space in your columns to make a few remarks on the above subject. Mr. Chambers who started the correspondence appears to have made his remarks in good faith, and to Europeans who are acquainted with the general characteristics of the Eurasian, he stated no more than the truth. In spite of the grandiloquent replies of him who signs himself "Eurasian" it is a fact too well known to all Europeans in this country, that the Eurasian is far below the level of the Native, so far as public spirit is concerned, but the Eurasians are a people slow to recognize a kind hint, hence the display of hostility to Mr. Chambers' well-meaning letter.—Yours, &c.,

Thana, May 8. A DISTRICT READER.

THE MURDER OF MR. COCKBURN.

THE Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Indian Tea Association at Calcutta, with reference to the recent murder of Mr. Cockburn at Baladhun, and the arrangements proposed for the suppression of outlawry on the Cachar border:—

In continuation of my telegram No. P4003, dated the 25th April, 1893, I am directed to inform you that the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar having reported that up to date no clue has been obtained as to the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Cockburn at Baladhun, the Chief Commissioner has authorized the Deputy Commissioner to offer a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any person who will give information which will lead to the discovery and conviction of the murderers. The Deputy Commissioner's report goes to show that the murder and robbery were certainly not the work of hill tribes; but there is no evidence forthcoming to indicate by whom the crime was committed. The coolies on the garden cannot or will not give any information, although the murder was committed within 200 yards of the tea-house inside which coolies were actually at work at the time of the murder. The woman who was the only eye-witness of the murder and who was herself wounded by the dacoits, also made several contradictory statements as to the persons concerned in it. Suspicion, however, attaches to the Munipoories who, as you are aware, have been concerned in several dacoity and robbery cases in the Cachar district during the last two years. The Deputy Commissioner reports that several Munipoori villages are suspected to have been concerned in, or to have cognisance of, the persons concerned in these dacoities and robberies, but that they will not give evidence against their own countrymen. Many bad characters are also reported to have entered Cachar from Munipoor within the past 12 months, and to have established themselves in the district. In view of these facts, the Chief Commissioner has decided that a special punitive police force shall be quartered on the suspected villages, and the Inspector-General of Police has already started for Cachar to consult with the Deputy Commissioner as to the strength of the force necessary to keep the suspected villages in check, and to decide upon what villages the force is to be quartered.

SANDSTORM IN BEHAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes under date of May 4th:—The district of Behar has never before witnessed such a disastrous sandstorm as occurred yesterday afternoon. At half-past two o'clock speck-like clouds of a yellow hue were observed to rise in a north-easterly direction, and expand with wonderful rapidity. Fifteen minutes had hardly elapsed when peals of distant thunder rent the air and before any preparation could be made to guard against the violence of the storm which bore no signs of a forbidding nature, the cyclonic winds came with a crash too terrible to describe. The atmosphere from a lurid colour became, with the intensity of the ever-increasing storm, a ghastly black veiling, as it were, the earth, and its offspring with a mysterious shroud through which no human eye could penetrate. Above this veritable chaos, clouds as dark as night, descended as rapidly as the wind is swept over the land, carrying incalculable destruction in their wake. The thunder claps fell like a knell on the terror-stricken natives and villagers, and the streaks of lightning enhanced the wildness of the scene. But the last had not come, it seemed but the offshoot of some imperceptible agency, which set the security of man at defiance. The humid air appeared to be surcharged with electricity, and as a resultant the heavens were ablaze with light, only to be succeeded by intense gloom as the warring elements passed on. The overpowering, not to say suffocating, dust came in dense volumes, as if this treasure had been stored up as a treat for the Beharies. In the brief reign of terror the rain came down with a vengeance, and not only cooled the atmosphere, but cleared the face of nature. In the space of an hour the storm had subsided; but the damage had yet to be taken into account. The Digha road was blocked with fallen trees, boats with cargo had been sunk, and houses and huts had suffered greatly. Right down the road not a hut had been spared, the tiles being strewn about in the utmost confusion. Upwards of half-a-dozen large boats are resting below the muddy water of the Ganges. Weighing machines and other fixtures on the ghats have been badly damaged. It will cost a large sum to set things going as smoothly as before. While I am writing it is very cloudy, and the winds are still unusually high.

THE Preston Guardians have adopted a singular resolution, based upon a still more singular argument. Mr. Banks moved that the board should buy "cow-beef instead of heifer-beef" for the paupers. "Supposing," argued this worthy gentleman, "the union wanted nothing but heifer-beef, what were the farmers to do with their cows?" Nobody could answer this conundrum, and the cow-beef resolution was accordingly carried.

A PLANTER'S GRAVE RIFLED.

GREAT sensation has, for the past four days, reigned at Tarikerre, a correspondent says, on account of a ghastly outrage committed on a grave. The Taluq Magistrate is enquiring into the charges under Sections 297, 427, 447 and 461 preferred by Mr. B. Courpalais, a coffee-planter of Sampigakhana estate, in which he accuses (1) Girryah, (2) Kittamah (3) Elleah, (4) Gudiah, (5) Puttah, and (6) Sungiah, *alias* Venkatapuray *alias* Byragee, with having dishonoured the corpse of the complainant's uncle, the late Mr. D. Courpalais, a well-known wealthy coffee-planter and charitable gentleman of the Kadur district. The circumstances of the case are as follow:—Mr. D. Courpalais died at Tarikerre in March, 1892, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery, about two furlongs from Tarikerre town. A few days ago Mr. S. F. Brito brought to the notice of the Taluq Magistrate that the grave of the deceased had been opened by some person or persons unknown, and the body lay exposed to public gaze. At an enquiry held by the Magistrate, the complainant identified the corpse as that of his uncle, the late Mr. D. Courpalais, and an examination of the spot showed that the grave had been fully dug up. The brick and stones with which a vault was intended to be constructed lay scattered in all directions, the pillow on which the deceased's head rested had been thrown away—torn, at a short distance from the coffin, which showed traces of having been forced open. As great difficulty was experienced to find coolies to re-bury the corpse, men from Sampigakhana estate had to be availed of. Upon information given by Mr. J. A. Maria Pillay, hospital assistant of Tarikerre, to Mr. Srinivasiengar, the police inspector, the accused were arrested, and it has since been disclosed that the sixth accused, a *byragi* of Chitaldroog, came to Tarikerre a few weeks ago and lived with the other accused when, as a native quack, he pretended to disclose spots where treasures are hid, and the other accused, two of whom are patels of Koovhully and Hoparbasanhully, respectively, having the rest under them, undertook to dig the several places pointed out, but failed to find any treasure concealed, but was encouraged by the *byragi* with the assurance that in one of the graves he had found a double-barrelled gun, two valuable rings, and Rs. 500. On this the five accused, firmly believing the sixth accused (*byragi*) to possess a knowledge of magic, readily joined him in searching the grave of the deceased. It is also asserted that before the work was commenced, the sixth accused, with one Koombasavah and Boker Sahib, the latter a Mahomedan, preceded them, dug up the grave, and opened the coffin. Finding nothing in it, after a careful search, they left the place. The enquiry has been adjourned. The deceased, Mr. D. Courpalais, was held in high esteem by all who knew him in that district. Shortly before his death he contributed largely towards the improvements of the roads as well as the town. Universal regret is experienced among all classes at this unfortunate occurrence, and the Court has been daily crowded as the enquiry proceeded.

THE SHIPPING TRADE DISPUTE.

NEGOTIATIONS were still in progress between the strikers at Hull and the Shipping Federation when the mail left. Both at Hull and in London, work is reported to be progressing satisfactorily, though the "labour" leaders have been making desperate efforts to involve all the large ports in the dispute. On Saturday (April 15) several of the unions in connection with the docks and shipping industry in London declared in favour of a general strike on Monday in support of those out at Hull; but the result of further deliberation on Sunday was a resolve to hold a general conference the next day, when a largely attended meeting of delegates from the different unions was held, first at Toynbee Hall, afterwards at the offices of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, Tower-hill. Late in the day the following draft settlement was arrived at in a conference held at the House of Commons:—

(1) We, the unionists, are prepared to work with non-unionists provided they are such of their own free will, no inducement or preference of employment to be offered. (2) No objections will be made to the foremen and shipping clerks severing their connections with the Dockers' Union provided they are allowed the right to organisations of their own choice if they think fit. (3) The British Labour Exchange Registry and Shipping Federation tickets not to be forced upon the men, nor shall registration with any association whatever be regarded as a necessary condition of or give preference for employment. Those present think the above resolutions may afford a fair basis of settlement of the dispute, and they will recommend their acceptance to the parties concerned, and do their best to prevent any extension of the strike or additional importation of labour in the meantime.—A. J. Mundella, C. H. Wilson, A. K. Rollit, J. T. Woodhouse, J. H. Wilson, John Burns, H. Llewellyn Smith. House of Commons, April 17.

On Wednesday (April 19th) the Executive of the Shipping Federation met at York, and adopted the following proposals in reply, it being stipulated that the terms apply to shore workers only, including stevedores, lumpers, and lightermen:—

(1) Unionists to agree to work with non-unionists. Employers will engage any suitable men who are able and willing, to work with other men, whether belonging to a union or not; the employers to be at liberty to engage any stevedore, whether a member of or connected with any union or not. (2) No objection to be raised to the foremen and shipping clerks severing their connection with the Dockers' Union, provided they are allowed the right to organisations of their own choice, if they think fit. (3) The British Labour Exchange in Hull to be kept open, the employers insisting on entire freedom of contract in employing such men as they deem suitable. The decision of the Amalgamated Stevedores' Union to adopt a neutral attitude in case of a national strike being proclaimed is stated to have caused much disappointment at the head-quarters of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union in London.—At Liverpool and Cardiff the union terms have been accepted by the shipowners, the wages at the latter port having been advanced from £3 10s. or £3 15s. to £4 or £4 5s., and the Federation ticket abolished.—The wages of platers, helpers, and labourers employed in the Hartlepool and Tees shipyards will be reduced 1s. 6d. per week on wages between 30s. and upwards. and 1s. on wages between 20s. and 30s. The piece hands are to suffer a reduction of 5 per cent., and the reduction is to take effect on May 17.

KILLING HIS FIRST RUSSIAN.

IT would be difficult to find in the whole range of fiction a more affecting incident than is contained in the following extract from a letter written by a British seaman during the Crimean war to his wife, who resided in the neighborhood of Boston, in Lincolnshire. The letter was dated from the Baltic. It was his first service as a soldier, having been sent on shore with a boat's crew of marines to silence a fort and take some guns:—

"We dispersed a few hundred yards' distance from the beach, to keep the coast clear whilst the boat's crew made prizes of the guns. The enemy had the advantage of the wood, and also knowing the country well, and a troop of them showed in advance. We were ordered to fire. I took steady aim, and fired on my man at about 60 yards. He fell like a stone. At the same time a broadside from the—went in amongst the trees and the enemy disappeared, we could scarce tell how. I felt as though I must go up to him, to see whether he was dead or alive. He lay quite still, and I was more afraid of him lying so than when he stood facing me a few minutes before. It's a strange feeling to come over you all at once that you have killed a man. He had unbuttoned his jacket, and was pressing his hand over the front of his chest, where the wound was. He breathed hard and the blood poured from the wound and also from his mouth, every breath he took. His face was white as death, and his eyes looked so big and bright as he turned them and stared at me. I shall never forget it. He was a fine young fellow, not more than five-and-twenty. I went down on my knees beside him and my breast felt so full, as though my own heart would burst. He had a real English face and did not look like an enemy. What I felt I can never tell; but if my life would have saved his, I believe I should have given it. I laid his head on my knee, and he grasped hold of my hand and tried too speak, but his voice was gone. I could not tell a word he said, and every time he tried to speak the blood poured out so, I knew it would soon be over. I am not ashamed to say that I was worse than he—for he never shed a tear, and I couldn't help it. His eyes were closing. When a gun was fired from the—to order us aboard, and that roused him. He pointed to the beach, where the boat was just pushing off with the guns which we had taken, and where our marines were waiting to man the second boat, and then he pointed to the wood, where the enemy was concealed. Poor fellow, he little thought how I had shot him down. I was wondering how I could leave him to die and no one near him, when he had something like a convulsion for a moment, and then his face rolled over, and without a sign he was gone. I trust the Almighty has received his soul. I laid his head gently down on the grass and left him. It seemed so strange when I looked at him for the last time. I somehow thought of everything I had heard about the Turks and the Russians, and the rest of them, but all that seemed so far off, and the dead man so near."

LORD R. CHURCHILL AND MR. JOHN MORLEY.

WRITING of the forensic duel between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. John Morley in the House of Commons on the 18th ult. Mr. H. W. Lucy in his letter to the *Daily News* writes:—

The threatened incursion of the Hull Labour Question on the slow progress of debate on the Home Rule Bill was averted by circumstances alluded to by Mr. Mundella when replying to a question from Mr. Gourley. The President of the Board of Trade said he had proposed arbitration to the parties in the struggle, the action being so far cordially received by representative parties that extension of the trouble had been arrested pending negotiations. Sir Albert Rollit, who had gone down to Hull on business, telegraphed that after the conference of shipowners the importation of outside labour had been suspended, and that prospects were hopeful. This announcement was received with much cheering.

Mr. Gladstone, catechised on the point, said it would certainly be agreeable to him if the debate on Home Rule were to close on Thursday, but he had no intention of using compulsion in the matter, and should not propose the suspension of the Twelve o'clock Rule unless the House were inclined to close the debate on that day.

Even the announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill was to speak did not succeed in drawing a full House for the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. The only crowded quarter was that allotted to strangers. This was filled to its fullest capacity. Noble lords who to-day resumed the semblance of consultation and legislation in their gilded Chamber early left it, and filled their gallery in the Commons whilst Lord Randolph spoke. Amongst those present were Lords Camperdown, Bessborough, Morris, Dudley, Macnaghten, and Charlemont. Lord Randolph commenced with the frank admission that he intended to be very dull, and to do him justice he for the greater length of his address fulfilled the prediction. His speech would have served admirably had it been cut up into a series of sharp attacks in Committee. Of course is was clever, and the House was glad to find Lord Randolph in much better voice and with fuller self-possession than he had displayed on earlier occasions this session. But during its progress—and it lasted two hours—there was witnessed the spectacle, unwonted when Lord Randolph is on his legs, of members walking out. Mr. Gladstone, after long sitting an attentive listener, produced his letter pad and took the opportunity of writing a letter. Lord Rrandolph's main contention was that there is an agglomeration of three causes fatal to the Bill—"a fault running through its construction," as Lord Randolph, dropping into geological terms, called it. The first objection was that the Bill left taxation to the Home Rule Parliament; the second that it separated the Imperial Parliament from the Irish Executive; the third that it presented the unexampled division of the Imperial Parliament by what is known as the in-and-out position of the Irish members, who, as the Bill proposes, are to vote on some subjects and to retire when others come under consideration. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Randolph said, amongst the few once familiar flashes that lightened up the speech, has been guilty of a philosophic absurdity. He is trying to create one body with two centres of gravity.

Amongst the criticisms cropping up in the minute turning over of the clauses was one which declared that under the proposed Act a person might be tried for treason felony without a ghost of a jury being within a hundred miles. After he had long laboured at this point, amid applause from the Conservatives, who thought there must really be something in it, Mr. John Morley pricked the bladder by quietly observing that though the clause as quoted by Lord Randolph certainly directed that cases should go before the Exchequer Judges, it meant no more than that the Court should be of the Exchequer rank—not composed of ordinary judges, the process in other respects being identically the same. "Nothing of the kind," said Lord Randolph, smiting the table. But that the House felt was not argument.

Quotation of the definition of the Irish question given by a distinguished Irish judge much tickled the fancy of the House. "The Irish question," said the anonymous judge, "lies in a nutshell. It is that a quickwitted nation are being governed by a stupid people." Lord Randolph Churchill stopping short of this, admitted that at the present time a quickwitted people are being governed by a stupid party. In the final portions of his speech Lord Randolph, rising above the level of Committee wrangling, delivered some passages which commanded the waning attention of the House, and gave Mr. Gladstone pause in his letter-writing. He recognised in the struggle he foretold certainty of the survival of the fittest. Great Britain would not give way, and Ireland must. After all, it would only be a tropical storm, which, he said drawing on his experiences of travel, is embarrassing, even dangerous, during its short-lived career, but afterwards conducive to fuller, stronger, and purer life. "So it will be," Lord Randolph added, "when this Bill is forgotten."

The dinner interval was partly filled up with two clever speeches delivered by young members—one by Mr. Dalziel, the other by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The latter attracted, and for upwards of half-an hour held together, a full audience, including Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill amongst the most attentive listeners. For a maiden speech this contribution to debate was not lacking in courage, since Mr. Austen Chamberlain began by replying to the Home Secretary and finished by demolishing the Prime Minister. But it was all very brightly and pleasantly done. That Mr. Asquith was neither seriously hurt nor bore any malice was suggested when at the close of the speech he passed up the gangway to congratulate Mr. Chamberlain upon the exceedingly successful debut made by his son.

It was known that Mr. Morley was to speak shortly before ten o'clock, and at that hour the House began to refill. Mr. Gladstone came down in good time, looking quite young in dinner dress, with a white flower in his button-hole. Mr. Balfour was absent, his place being taken by Mr. Goschen. Lord Randolph Churchilll was in his place, varying the frivolity of evening dress by the Spartan simplicity of morning attire toned off with tan shoes. Mr. Chamberlain was back with a full muster of his colleagues, including Mr. Courtney, who had the possibly modified pleasure of hearing himself referred to by Mr. Morley as "one of the pre-eminent men of his section of the House who desire to remain Liberals as well as Unionists." Mr. Morley had an arduous task, having to touch upon the manifold topics raised in the long debate. He devoted himself to the task with a vigour which, when directed to the bench immediately opposite, led to some animated gestures and interruptions from Lord Randolph Churchill. A significant remark, which much struck the House, was his declaration that, like Mr. Asquith, he was not in love with upper Legislative Chambers, his partiality for a second Chamber being modified by contemplation of what might happen to the present Bill when it went to the other House. The real question of the moment, as it affected the House of Commons, he fixed upon in an energetically put question addressed to the benches opposite: "Do you deny that there is any necessity for the better government of Ireland?" There were some cries of "Yes," increased when Mr. Morley put the question in another way. "Do you think the proposal of the Government for the better government of Ireland is not the best way of dealing with the question?" On that point the Opposition were unanimous.

In a fine passage, delivered with contagious fervour, Mr. Morley adjured the House—whatever it did with the Bill, whatever was done with it in the other House, whatever the constituencies might do with it—not to delude itself with the idea that the movement in favour of Home Rule would slumber. For the first time in English history the Liberal party were working with the Irish Nationalist party, and would prove loyal to their pledges. "No, we will never desert them," Mr. Morley said amid loud cheers. "We will never betray them." The position might be lost at this phase. Younger men might have to take up the task. But the principle was rooted in the breast of a generation; sooner or later—sooner rather than later—the ideal would be realised.

Mr. Morley resumed his seat amid loud cheers, the excitement being suddenly cooled by Mr. Rentoul's rising to move the adjournment of the debate, which will be resumed to-morrow, with the certainty of being concluded on Friday.

NERIMAN KHAN, the Persian Minister at Vienna, who has returned after an absence of eighteen months in Persia, flatly contradicts all the rumours which have been prevalent to the effect that the Shah contemplates a tour in Europe.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.
Shepherd, Col, Bengal, I Staff, from Lahore.
MAY 7.
Lloyd, Capt, 2nd Somer L I, to join, from England.
MAY 9.
Nuthall, Major, Bombay, 13th Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Macleod, Lt, Bombay, Mily Accts Dept, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.
Lloyd, Capt, Madras, 2nd Somer L I, to join, to Madras.
Nuthall Major, Bombay 13th Infy, to rejoin, to Poona.
MAY 9.
Gastrel, Major, Bengal, 8th Infy, on furlough, to England.
Shepherd, Col, Bengal, I S, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th May.

1. It is notified for information that the Colaba Rifle range will, on and after the 13th inst, be reserved for the use of the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Volunteer Artillery jointly on every alternate Saturday up to and including September 30th—Class can be fired on any of the reserved days.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, will be kept in India on Wednesday, the 24th May.

The services of Capt H F Farrant, Cantonment Magte, Mandalay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Rev J H Collins has been appointed, on probation, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Calcutta has granted to Mr C H Reily, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, leave for six months.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr T A Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta during the absence on leave of Mr C H Reily.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Vety-Capt W R Hagger is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation and posted to Ajmere as Principal of the Vety School.

Mr E D Maclagan, C S, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, assumed charge of the duties of Under-Secy in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept on the 3rd April, vice Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, C.S., on deputation.

Mr E C Barrett, Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted six months' forlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major H Hamilton, M D, I M S (Bengal), Offg. Medical Officer, 5th Bengal Cavy, is appointed to the medical charge of the Buudelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties.

Lieut W M Cubitt, I S C, Political Assist of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class, is posted as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

Lieut H L Showers, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist Commr, Thal-Chotiali, and Assist Political Agent, Loralai, and Railway District.

Lieut A F Bruce, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist Political Agent and Assist Commr in Quetta and Pishin.

The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of M Georges Gaume as Consular Agent for France at Karachi, has been confirmed by H M's Government.

With the sanction of H M's Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr James Gillespie as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Rangoon.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased—(*a*) to grant a license to the Rev A H Baker, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the State of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; (*b*) to appoint the said Rev AH Baker to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the said State; and (*c*) to grant a license to the said Rev A H Baker to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said State.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev A H Baker, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section II, sub-section (I), clause (b), of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

Mr F W A Prideaux, Assist Commr of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted temporarily as Second Assist and Assist Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E L Vaughan, Assist Acctt General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr A Kensington, Under-Secy to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, is granted furlough for nineteen months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col W P Symons, C B, South Wales Broderers, to be Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, Bengal, vice Col I S M Hamilton, D S O, appointed Military Secy to H E the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieut H H Jones, I S C, Depy Assist Comy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Bgdr-Genl A P Palmer, C B, commanding a district of the second class on the Madras Establishment, is transferred to a similar command on the Bengal Establishment, vice Col Sir H Collett, K C B, who has resigned.

Mr W G Barnes, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept, Assist Pay-Examiner, Western Circle, Bengal, is promoted to Depy Examiner, 1st grade.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts—N Macpherson, East Kent Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles; G E J Perry, Suffolk Regt, Wing Officer, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent; W H Nor, man, R Warwickshire Regt, Offg Squadron Officer. 11th Bengal Lancers; and D C Young, Durham L I, Offg Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Second-Lieuts Macpherson, Perry, Norman, and Young will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—J B Bedford, Connaught Rangers, Offg Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers; A G Vivian, Northumberland Fusiliers, Offg Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry; and C H Ward, South Lancashire Regt, offg wing officer, 4th Bengal Infantry.

Second-Lieuts Bedford, Vivian, and Ward will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts W C W Harrison, West York Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 2nd Madras Infantry: and A G Crocker, R A, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Second-Lieuts Harrison and Crocker will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Surgn-Lieut-Col W H Gregg, Sanitary Commr, Bengal, m c for six months, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1863.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut C A Fowler, I S C, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 22nd Bengal Infy, for six months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col F W Macmullen, General List, Cavalry, Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, (m c) for six months; Major T T Vaughan, R A, Ordnance Officer, first class, m c for six months; Capt G S McD Elliot, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Public Works Dept, (m c) for six months; Lieut C G Robson, I S C, attached, 10th Bengal Infantry, (p a) for three months; and Surg-Capt G Duncan, M B, 2nd Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles, p a for six months.

Capt C Jackson, I S C, Squadron Commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been granted by the Secy of State for India, in commutation of his ninety days' privilege leave to England, leave out of India, (m c) for six months, with effect from the date of leaving India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Lieut G A H Beatty, R I Regt, probationer, I S C, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India, (m c) for six months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of leaving India.

Capt T Jermyn, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infy, is granted an extension of leave (p a) for two days.

Lieut C R Johnson, R W Regt, probationer, I S C, attached 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, is granted an extension of leave for nine days.

Col H A Little, C B, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on attaining to the Colonel's allowance.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sergt S F W Mathews to be Sub-Condr, vice Sub-Condr Robert Bale, invalided.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Condr T Clark, Overseer, Madras Arsenal, seconded, to be Depy Assist Commissary, seconded, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Condr G G Splane to be Depy Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub-Condr E H Lee to be Conductor; Sub-Condr B E Smith, seconded, clerk, office of Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Madras Circle, to be Condr, seconded; Sub-Condr R Kerwick to be Condr; Store Sergt J Bennett to be Sub-Condr; Store Sergt N Graham to be Sub-Condr; and Store Sergt J Dempster to be Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Condr A Cheverton to be Conductor, vice Condr F Bradbury, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Hony Sugn J Charles Ellis, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS.

Good Service Pensions.

It is notified that on the recommandation of the Government of India, H M's Government has been pleased to confer a goood Service pension on the undermentioned officer:—In place of Surgn-Col J C Morrice, I M Dept, retired with the special additional pension of £250—Surgn-Col C P Costello, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, H M's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer:—In place of Col Bgdr-Genl E Faunce, C B, I S C, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance—Col J M C Galloway, Madras Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers—Col A C Toker, C B, Supt, Army Clothing, to be Offg Comdt during the absence on leave of Col Chatterton.

N W Ry Vol Rifles—Lieut-Col G F O Boughey, R E, Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Col W A G Wallace, C I E, R E, Retired List, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—T J C Plowden, Esq, C S I, Resident at Hyderabad, to be Hony Colonel, vice the Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, K C S I, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W A Liddell, R E, is appointed to the Military Works Dept as an Assit Engr, 1st grade.

Lieut D Brady, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, supernumerary, employed on submarine mining duty, is promoted to Assist Engr, 1st grade, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Lieut W B Huddlestone R I M, Offg Assist Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India, for twelve months.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine:—To be Commander, 2nd grade.—Commander H B Simpson.

To be Commanders, 3rd grade—Lieut H B Hooper, and Lieut G E Holland.

To be Lieutenants—Sub-Lieuts B G Relf, and A L Beaumont.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Rigg, Chief Engr, 3rd class, State Railways, is promoted to Chief Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank.

Mr A Conley, Depy Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in Class IV of Examiners during the absence of Major E A Waller, RE, on privilege leave.

Mr C E Ross, Depy Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for nine months.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Ex and Assist Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations:—G K Watts, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Perma A C Crampton, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; and J P Henderson, Ex Engr, 3 grade Permanent; OHoernle, Ex Engr, 1st grade, H H Fox, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, C C S Clark, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Sub pro tem; J Donnan, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary; G M Harriott, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and H H Roden, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Permanent; and Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; J B Leventhorpe, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, H M J Bacon, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Brij Mohan Lall, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; P W Gilliland, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and A G R Trapmann, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary; H M J Bacon, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and C C S Clark, Ex Engr 4th grade, sub pro tem; Brij Mohan Lall, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary: H W James, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; L A Light, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary; and A G R Trapmann, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Temporary.

Mr F C B Burgess is appointed Mechanical Assist under the Consulting Engr for State Railways in the office of the Secy to the Government of India, Public Works Dept.

Mr J W Gillmon, Apprentice Engr, Punjab, is promoted to Assist Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr Henry Walter Conduitt is permanently transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch in the permanent rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr J Fargues, Assist Supt Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, to Superintendent.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. CIVIL.

Mr J Lewis, Assist Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, has obtained leave of absence for two months.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr O Burne, Assist Supt class VI. 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for nine months.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W B Rix, Honorary Assist Engr, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Ex Engr, Belgaum Div, Military Works, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut H O Lathbury, R E, Assist Engr, is placed in charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Attock Defence Divn, Military Works, with effect from the 16th Apiil, in addition to his owd duties.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr T A Hindmarsh, Assist Loco Supt in class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is transferred form the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr H Jowers, ICS, Assist Commr in the Nimar Dist, to be a Magte of the 1st class.

Privilege leave for one month, under the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr P M Greany, Extra-Assist Commr, Harda, in the Hoshangabad Dist.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to license Mr G O'Brien of the Friends' Foreign Mission, Hoshangabad, to solemnize marriages in the Hoshangabad Dist.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to license Mr Joseph Taylor, of the Friends' Foreign Mission, Seoni, to solemnize marriages in the Hoshangabad Dist.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr C Beckett, Dist Engr, Bilaspur, to be a Magte of the 3rd class in the Bilaspur Dist.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr R H H Thomas, Assist Dist Supdt of Police, Bilaspur.

Surgn-Capt A G Hendley, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Administration by the Government of India, Home Dept, Notification No. 207 (Medical) dated the 21st ult, is posted as Civil Surgeon to Seoni.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Capt A G Hendley, Civil Surgn of Seoni, to the medical and executive charge of the Seoni Jail.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr J B Fuller, I C S, C I E, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces.

Mr L S Carey, I C S, Revenue Secy to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, employed on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr J B Fuller, I C S, C I E, or until further orders.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr J Windsor, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Raniganji Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr, of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H C Williams, or until further orders.

Mr H F Matthews, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Purnea, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Dist and Sess Judges, vice Mr J Crawfurd, on furlough.

Mr R G Blyth, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Collr, now employed on cess revaluation work in the district of Darbhanga, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Darjeeling district.

M C Fisher is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is appointed to have charge of the Magura sub-division of the Jessore district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of the Khulna district.

The services of Mr W D Abercrombie, Dist Supdt of Police, Nadia, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr E G Chester, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, having been appointed to officiate as Consvr of Forests, Bengal, during the absence, on 3 months' privilege leave, of Mr E P Dansey or until further orders, the following promotions are hereby made in the Upper Controlling Staff of the Forest Dept in Bengal:—

Mr C G D Fordyce, Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Consvrs.

Mr R L Heinig, Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Consvrs.

Mr W H Lovegrove, Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of Depy Consvrs.

The following promotions are made in the Upper Controlling Staff of the Forest Dept in Bengal, consequent on the grant of seven months' furlough to Mr W M Green, Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade:—

Mr C A G Lillingston, Depy Consvr, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Consvrs.

Mr H H Haines, Asst Consvr, 1st grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of Depy Consvrs.

Surg-Maj A R W Sedgefield, M B, Factory, Supdt, Benares Opium Agency, who was allowed furlough for 1 year under Govt Notification, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 6 months.

Surg-Capt E H Brown, on deputation to the Kuch Bihar State, is allowed furlough for 6 months.

The services of Surg-Capt A W Alcock, Depy Sany Commr, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Rev and Agrl Dept.

Mr G de C Hobson, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bareilly Division, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr C S Delmerick, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, will officiate as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Bareilly during the absence of Mr Hobson.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr L Laville, Assist Secy to the Govt of the Punjab in the Financial Dept, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three weeks.

Lieut C B Rawlinson, Assist Commr, in charge of the Yusafzai Sub-Divn of the Peshawar Dist, is appointed to officiate as Dist Judge of Peshawur, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut B C Waterfield, I S C, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt for employment in the Punjab Commission, is appointed an Assist Commr of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Shahpur.

On relinquishing charge of his special duty in Kurram, Capt C M Dallas, Assist Commr, is posted to Muzaffargarh and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district.

Lieut W A C Booth, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers, is appointed a Magte of the 3rd class within the limits of the Cherar Cantonment, and appointed Cantonment Magte for the same Cantonment.

Mr W P Brodie, Ex Engr, Delhi Divn, Western Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

Mr J J Mullaly, Ex Engr, 1st Divn, Bari Doab Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, to be exercised, within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

The services of Surgn-Major J A Cunningham, Civil Surgn, Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department.

The services of Surgn-Capt H J Dyson, Depy Sanitary Commr, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept.

Mr J J Mallaly, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, of the 1st Dvision, Bari Doab Canal.

Mr W P Broadie, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Muzaffargarh Divn, Inundation Canals, to the Dhiel Divn, Western Jumna Canal.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
THURSDAY, MAY 11.
ASCENSION OF OUR LORD.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion Choral.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Wednesday 8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, 7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Mortlake in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

AN historical find of the highest interest is announced by Mr. J. H. Round in the *English Historical Review*. It is nothing less than another charter of liberties granted by King John to the Barons, evidently at some time antecedent to the date of the Great Charter, from which, though the two documents bear considerable resemblance to each other, it is evidently quite distinct. The charter—which is of course in Latin—is found in the "Rymer Transcripts," taken from the "Archives de France." It commences by reciting the well-known Charter of Henry I; but it comprises some clauses which are not to be found elsewhere, and which are of considerable historical interest and importance. One of these has reference to the grievance of scutage, another to that of foreign service, regarding which it is conceded that no one shall be compelled to serve in the army beyond the limits of England, save in Normandy and Britain, and this in a becoming manner. (Nisi in Normanniam et in Britanniam et hoc decenter). Mr. Round, for reasons given, places the date subsequently to August, 1213. This brings us very close to the period of the great Charter, which was sealed by John at Runnymeed on the 15th June, 1215.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WITHIN a few weeks the United States navy has had enrolled in its ranks as a reserve ship the New York of the American line. Almost coincidently with this event, which meant the securing of the fastest ships afloat, to be used if necessary in war, came the account of the unofficial trial trip of the new armoured cruiser New York, which has just been finished at the Cramps' ship-yard, in Philadelphia. The trip showed that the namesake of the naval reserve ship resembles or perhaps surpasses her in one respect—in speed the new cruiser appears to rank amongst the fastest ships of her class. On Tuesday, March 21, the ship left Cramps' yard and proceeded down the Delaware, under her own steam, attaining about 17·5 knots, and anchored near the breakwater. On Saturday, March 25, the ship was taken out to sea. Two runs were first taken from five-fathom lightship to north-east end lightship and return. The first run to the northward took twenty-nine minutes thirty-eight seconds; the second run to the southward took twenty-nine minutes fifty-one seconds. The distance covered in each run was 9·88 nautical miles giving rates of 20·03 and 19·87 nautical miles per hour. Next the ship was run out to sea into deeper water. Basing her record on the data obtained from the two distance trials, on a four-hour run, a speed of 20·38 nautical miles per hour was maintained. As the water deepened, a speed of 20·57 miles was reached. The Calypso, one of the ships of the Training Squadron, arrived in Plymouth Sound the other afternoon, on the completion of the squadron's cruise to the West Indies. With the Active, Volage, and Ruby, the other ships of the squadron, the Calypso left Bermuda on the 19th ult., expecting to reach England last Tuesday week. On the 6th inst., however, a gale was encountered of such severity that the vessels of the squadron were scattered, and they lost sight of each other. During the whole of the following night all hands on board the Calypso were engaged in shortening sail, and the main topsail, though closely reefed, was twice blown away. On reaching the Lizard on Saturday morning the Calypso found the Ruby had arrived five hours earlier, and the Volage put in an appearance shortly afterwards. It was decided that the Volage should wait for the Active, whilst the Calypso returned to Plymouth and the Ruby to Portsmouth. The Calypso has gone up harbour to pay off.

The "Revue du Cercle Militaire" has an article entitled "The Readiness for War of the Russian Army," as estimated by a German. He says of the active army that "its state of preparation for war is much superior to that of any other European army," and adds that the same remark applies to the reserve. It is stated that Russia could put in the field 648 battalions of infantry reserves, and 112 batteries; 300 sotnias of the second ban could be mobilised in two or three weeks, and, as the Cossacks are in habitual possession of their complete military turn-out, "the second and third bans supply a reserve such as no European Power is possessed of." This writer asserts that "Russia has been able to create, during the time of peace, by the side of its active army, an army of reserve which does not differ from the former except in that it requires a few more men to make it complete on a war footing."

It is proposed that the troops selected to take part in the great army manœuvres in September in the neighbourhood of Swindon shall all be concentrated at Aldershot by the middle of August. The ten battalions now at Aldershot are to form the nucleus of the infantry, and ten more battalions will be added, three being battalions of the Foot Guards, and the remainder being brought from Portsmouth and other places. Seven cavalry regiments will be employed:—The 1st Life Guards, from Shorncliffe; the 4th Dragoon Guards and 20th Hussars, from Aldershot; the Scots Greys, shortly to be brought from Ireland; the 4th Hussars, from Colchester; the 8th Hussars, from Norwich; and the 17th Lancers, from Hounslow.

Sir Evelyn Wood's third "Achievement of Cavalry" in the United Service Magazine recounts an incident which occurred during the retreat of the Austrians from Koniggratz. The Prussians, it will be remembered, operated upon the right flank of the Austrian column with the purpose of intercepting its retreat southward of Olmutz. On July 15th, General Rothkirch was thus attacked in the neighbourhood of Tobitschau, and, after some fighting, in which his troops and guns were forced from their positions, he succeeded in establishing twenty guns, though without escort, in a fresh position on the hill west of Wierowan, commanding the Prussian position beyond the Blatta stream. Lieutenant von Rosenberg discovered a light and frail bridge south of Biskupitz, across which the Prussian Cuirassiers could pass in single file. Major von Bredow at once determined to attack, and when the three squadrons at his disposal had crossed the stream, formed them up in a fold of the ground. Sir Evelyn Wood describes in vigorous language how the successful attack upon the batteries was delivered. The result was surprising. Eighteen guns, 15 limbers, 7 ammunition-waggons, 2 officers, 168 artillerymen, 230 of other corps, and 157 horses were taken, with a loss to the Prussians of 10 privates and 6 horses wounded and 12 horses killed. The moral drawn is of the difficulty of the task before artillery, unprovided with escort, in repulsing a determined cavalry attack even when made over broken ground; but it is evident, as Sir Evelyn points out, that the reconnaissance of the Austrians was very defective. An enterprising leader seized the favourable opportunity, crossed an unfordable river by a rotten bridge, with no assured line of retreat, and secured his purpose. The "United Service Magazine" continues to do excellent service by publishing these admirable and instructive "Achievements of Cavalry" from so competent a hand.

The Souchier prismatic telemeter, devised by Captain Souchier, instructor at the French School of Musketry, which has been adopted for the Russian Army, is a pocket instrument very simple in application. The details of the contrivance cannot be well understood without diagrams, but we may say that it is a pentagonal glass prism, less than half an inch in thickness, in a celluloid case. The five vertical faces which form the edge of the prism give five different angles, and rays of light entering at an aperture in the case pass through the prism, and are reflected within it to another aperture at which the observer places his eye. The faces of the prism are so contrived that the incident ray is reflected and issues at two different angles. At one end of his base the operator constructs the first angle, and at the other the second, and, by a calculation based upon the sine of the difference, the required distance is ascertained. Upon the flat sides of the instrument, however, a table is given of the distances equivalent to particular base-lines so as to obviate the need of calculation. A Russian officer, Captain Eroguine, by means of an ingenious contrivance, has applied the Souchier instrument to field-glasses, and it can be used for Artillery range-finding up to more than 8000 yards.

The stranding of the Howe has given to Captain Stenzel, of the German Navy, an occasion for contributing two articles to the "Militar-Wochenblatt," in which he relates, for the benefit of his comrades in the Imperial service, the circumstances of the disaster, of the two courts-martial, and of the Admiralty Minute. He remarks that the procedure of the Admiralty is widely at variance with the traditions of the German service—we may say that it finds little sanction in those of our own—but is disposed to justify the Minute on the ground of essential right and expediency. It was open to the Admiral in command, he says, to choose his own time and condition of tide for entering the harbour of Ferrol; and it was wholly within his direction to take pilots on board. This, indeed, says Captain Stenzel, would have been expedient, considering the caution in the sailing directions, the heavy draught of the ships of the squadron, and the want of knowledge concerning the existing conditions of Ferrol harbour. But if the precaution was not taken, it was still unadvisable, he says, to signal a reduction of speed while the ships were yet in the narrows, whereby the difficulty of navigation was increased. If Admiral Hornby, twenty years ago, took his squadron of single-propeller ships into Ferrol, it was in close order, and, in the view of the German critic, but another illustration of the old phrase, "Duo quum faciunt idem, non est idem." The Admiralty censure upon Captain Hastings seems very hard, says Captain Stenzel, but he repeats the statement in the Minute, in which their Lordships expressed themselves as unable to reconcile the evidence given by this officer at the second court-martial with the line of defence adopted by him at the first court; and he remarks that the "humanly possible" failed through the small use of the engine power and turning capacity of the ship. That the Admiralty should have been dissatisfied with the complete acquittal of the officers after disaster to so valuable a vessel appears to Captain Stenzel quite natural, remembering also the accidents to the Warspite at Vancouver, and the Apollo and Naiad on the Skellings. He maintains, moreover, that the Hydrographical Department has been unjustly blamed, for that it did not devolve upon it but upon the Spanish authorities to correct the chart of Ferrol harbour. If, however, the Spanish harbours are so badly charted, the Channel Squadron, Captain Stenzel says, might well resort to Killery Bay instead. It may be remembered that we ourselves made this suggestion at the time of the last manœuvres, and it has since been repeated elsewhere. Finally, the German critic remarks that the effect of the Admiralty Minute should be, not to make naval officers timid in the handling of their ships, but to impress upon them the need of extreme caution.

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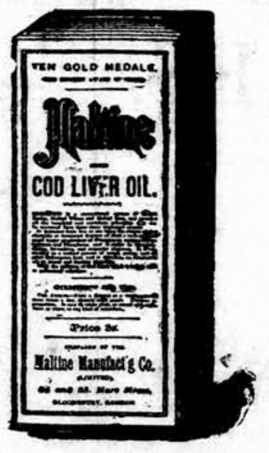
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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 26, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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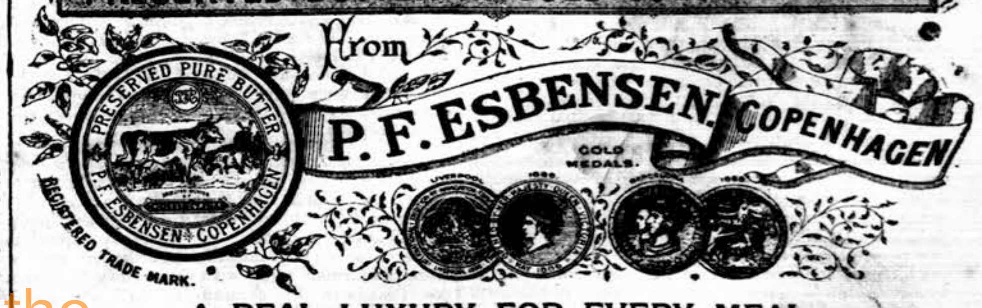

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

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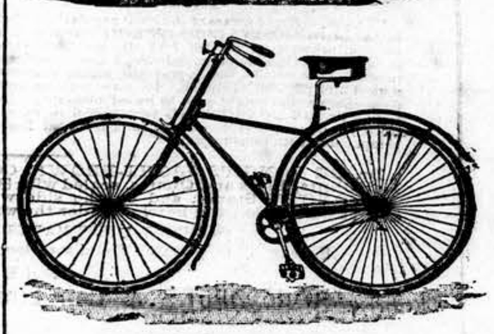

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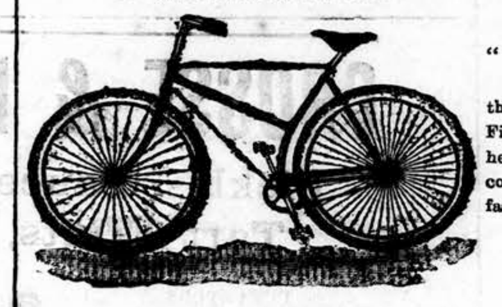

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.